Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867. NUMBER 220.

PEORIA ... LIBRARY. JAN 12 1867

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A first class travelling salesman ... [illegible]

WANTED—A few gentlemen that are willing to travel for a moderate salary ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good travelling salesman ... [illegible]

WANTED—A respectable young man ... [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—A first class bookbinder ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good soap-maker to go ... [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

SALESWOMEN, TRADES, &c.

WANTED—Apprentices to learn dressmaking ... [illegible]

WANTED—An elderly woman, about ... [illegible]

WANTED—Twenty good shirt makers ... [illegible]

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer and ironer ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, two dining room girls and one laundress ... [illegible]

WANTED—At 776 Michigan-av., a good cook, washer and ironer ... [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl for general housework ... [illegible]

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 men to go South ... [illegible]

WANTED—One good wagon-maker ... [illegible]

WANTED—Young men in the country ... [illegible]

WANTED—2 assistant bookkeepers ... [illegible]

WANTED—More men with small capital ... [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—A live business man ... [illegible]

WANTED—500 men for Red River ... [illegible]

WANTED—Every man out of employment ... [illegible]

WANTED—75 railroad men, 2 farm hands ... [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Madame Delatour ... [illegible]

WANTED—A light-draught schooner ... [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 to $20,000 worth ... [illegible]

WANTED—I want to buy a small house ... [illegible]

WANTED—Persons wishing to know ... [illegible]

WANTED—To exchange a choice ... [illegible]

WANTED—Any young lady having a ... [illegible]

WANTED—The celebrated Gypsy woman ... [illegible]

WANTED—$3,000, at 10 per cent per annum ... [illegible]

WANTED—A half-grown boy ... [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—Houses and lots ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot 53 South ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nearly new two story ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—North Clark-st.—100 feet ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Christian & Co., Real Estate ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain ... [illegible]

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan & Co.'s Real Estate Office ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, on liberal terms ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av., between ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—In North Division ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Wabash Avenue Lot ... [illegible]

Correspondence Wanted.

WANTED—Correspondence—A ... [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE—Wanted—A ... [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—In a Saloon that ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—With $1,000 to ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A partner with ... [illegible]

PARTNER—Wanted—A No. 1 business man ... [illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

WANTED—To buy a good second hand ... [illegible]

WANTED—An express or grocer's wagon ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grain wagon, 3 3-4 inch ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Sleighs! Sleighs! ... [illegible]

3 No. 1 HORSES FOR SALE for cash ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—One pair very heavy ... [illegible]

Pianos.

A GREAT BARGAIN. ... [illegible]

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—By ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By ... [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS—Wanted—For ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By ... [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By ... [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—Messrs. ... [illegible]

AGENTS—1,000 Wanted ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For the SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS OF THE GREAT CITY ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In Illinois ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In all ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—For ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For THE ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per month ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 per day ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Six or eight ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and Female ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In every ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Experienced ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For LIFE ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Price ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Teachers ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Marshall's ... [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and ... [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A Saloon and ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Boot and Shoe ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a nice ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A private Banking ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Photograph ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel—One ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—One or two ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—$10,000 per year ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A half interest ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first class ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—$300 will buy ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—The ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—Furniture and ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—We offer for ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867.

GENERAL PALMER'S DEFENCE.

General Palmer made a speech in Springfield on Saturday evening in defence of his course during the Senatorial contest, which was much needed. In reference to the alteration of the date of his letter to Judge Trumbull, he said that the charge brought against him, or his friends, was mere special pleading, and that any lawyer who would make such a charge ought to be kicked out of the profession. Now, the alteration of the date of a letter is the same thing in morals as the alteration of the figures on a bill of exchange, provided there is a valuable thing to be gained by such alteration at another person's expense. The alteration of a bill of exchange is called forgery. Suppose a person under indictment for forgery upon being asked whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty, should address the Prosecuting Attorney thus: "Sir, this indictment that you have drawn up against me is a mere piece of special pleading. Any lawyer who would make such a charge ought to be kicked out of the profession." The amazement of the Court would be considerable.

The office of United States Senator is, in General Palmer's estimation, a valuable thing. The alteration of the date of the letter was specifically made for the purpose of gaining that valuable thing. Senator Trumbull does not charge that General Palmer altered it, but says it is a thing for him (Palmer) to explain. We do not charge that General Palmer altered it. *We do charge that somebody altered it, and that General Palmer received the benefit of the alteration.* The date being a material part of the letter—indeed, the most material part of it, it is not probable that the alteration escaped the notice of General Palmer. Yet he did not correct the error (if it were an error merely), but allowed the impression to be created that the letter was written before the introduction of the Civil Rights Bill, whereas it was written some time afterward. When General Palmer's attention is called to this circumstance he says it is a piece of special pleading. There is such a thing as disconcerting one's antagonist by audacity, but Judge Trumbull is not the man to be thus put out of countenance. Nor will the people rest content with this cool refusal to explain how the date of that letter came to be changed from "January 10" to "December—." The mere fact that the letter, when it comes to be analyzed, amounts to nothing, does not make the intention of the guilty party a whit less objectionable.

General Palmer pitched into the newspapers, and had something to say about the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It was fine sport for Senator Trumbull's enemies to slander him in his absence, and publish letters with altered dates to do him harm. When the newspapers publish a little wholesome truth about them, they find that *it hurts.* That is our reply to General Palmer's strictures on the CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

☞ Hon. M. H. Bovee, of Wisconsin, the champion of the movement for the abolition of capital punishment, arrived in this city yesterday. Mr. Bovee intends to make an effort to secure the repeal of all laws inflicting capital punishment in Illinois.

FROM CAIRO.

An Impostor Discovered—The New Custom House—Revival of Business—A Steamer Sunk—The Weather.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, January 13.

A young scamp, representing himself to be a son of Commodore Vanderbilt ... [illegible]

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Important Suit—Receipts of Treasure—Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment in Nevada Legislature—The Markets—Important Mexican News—Several Towns Occupied by the Liberals—Defeat of the Imperialists—The French Ordered to Evacuate Acapulco.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.— ... [illegible]

FROM NEW YORK.

Daring Robbery of a Porter—Heavy Embezzlement by a Railway Clerk—Further Seizures of Illicit Stills.

NEW YORK, January 12.—A daring robbery took place yesterday in Exchange place. ... [illegible]

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Overtures from Francis Joseph to Maximilian—Five Negroes Lynched.

NEW ORLEANS, January 12.— ... [illegible]

A Double Murder. ... [illegible]

River Convention. ... [illegible]

Fire. ... [illegible]

Steamer Off. ... [illegible]

The Maryland Senatorship. ... [illegible]

The Weather. ... [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Question Becoming Serious.

A CONFERENCE OF THE GREAT POWERS PROBABLE.

Garibaldi Gone to Candia.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

The Hungarian Army Not to be Reorganized.

LATER FROM MEXICO

Overtures from Francis Joseph to Maximilian.

Several Important Towns Occupied by the Liberals.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WHAT A. JOHNSON THINKS OF IMPEACHMENT.

Disgraceful Practices at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

A Bill for New Governments in the South.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Gloomy Prospects for General Palmer.

Important Illinois & Michigan Canal Meeting.

A Young Lady Murdered at Dayton—Double Murder in Canada.

FROM EUROPE.

The Eastern Question Growing Serious—Proposal for a Conference of the Great Powers—Insurrection Threatened in Bosnia—Bismarck's Circular Denied—The Hungarian Army Question—Garibaldi Gone to Candia—Ministerial Crisis in Turkey.

[By Ocean Telegraph.]

LONDON, January 13.

THE EASTERN QUESTION SERIOUS.

The *Globe*, in an editorial, says the Eastern question has become so pressing that it demands the immediate attention of the European Powers. The *Globe* thinks a general conference of the leading Powers will be proposed on the subject. ... [illegible]

BERLIN, January 13.

The North German *Gazette* denies that Bismarck has issued any diplomatic circular as recently reported.

THE HUNGARIAN ARMY QUESTION.

PESTH, January 13.

A motion has been introduced into the Hungarian Diet declaring the decree lately issued for the reorganization of the army void, and that all who order its execution shall be punished for treason.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

LIVERPOOL, January 13.

The steamship Helvetia from New York has arrived.

LONDON, January 13.

A despatch from Frankfort reports five-twenties at 72¾.

GARIBALDI GONE TO CANDIA.

LONDON, January 13.

A report from Madrid states that Garibaldi has gone to Candia.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY.

PARIS, January 13.

Despatches from the East report a Ministerial crisis at Constantinople, and that the Porte has recalled the Ambassador from Athens. It is also reported that a large number of reinforcements for the Greek insurgents have landed in Candia from Greek ships, and that the Cretans are receiving fresh supplies of arms.

The Czar and members of the Imperial Court were present at a ball lately given in aid of the suffering families of the Cretans.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Thomas Correspondence—An Important Addition—The Kansas Senatorship—Abuses in the Norfolk Navy Yard—Cause of the Loss of the New Ironsides—The Maryland Senatorship—A. Johnson on Impeachment—Personal Items.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.

THE THOMAS CORRESPONDENCE.

From reports current in official circles, it appears that a part of the correspondence between the President and General George H. Thomas, concerning the military and asked for by Governor Brownlow, has never seen the light. It will be remembered that Mr. Johnson refused the request made through General Thomas, whereupon, as the story goes in the circles mentioned, the General replied in substance, that if the President wished to be consistent he had better grant the request.

THE KANSAS SENATORSHIP.

Despatches received from Kansas, state that a strong effort is being made by the Johnson men, aided from this city, to secure the election of Senators secretly pledged against impeachment.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

The Clerks' Extra Compensation Bill passed by the House, on Saturday, is very far from being satisfactory to the persons most directly interested therein. ... [illegible]

THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD ABUSES.

Senator Grimes is preparing to speak on the condition of things at the Norfolk Navy Yard during the last six or eight months. ... [illegible]

THE BURNING OF THE NEW IRONSIDES.

Some members of the House Naval Committee have returned from Philadelphia. ... [illegible]

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.

Advices from Baltimore are positive that a bargain has been concluded ... [illegible]

THE TEST OATH CASES.

The Supreme Court is expected to render its decision in the test oath cases to-morrow ... [illegible]

A. JOHNSON ON IMPEACHMENT.

The President, a few days since, expressed himself ... [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

... [illegible]

CONFIRMATION THE TRAINS TO BE ANY ASSED.

... [illegible]

ANOTHER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, January 13.— ... [illegible]

A TEST CASE.

An opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States is to be delivered to-morrow ... [illegible]

NEW GOVERNMENTS.

NEW YORK, January 13.—A Washington telegram says the House committee to-day agreed to report a bill for new governments in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Texas. ... [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Senatorial Contest—General Palmer's Funeral Speech and its Effect—A Tilt at the Chicago Tribune—General Logan Cheering up the Meeting—The Illinois and Mississippi Canal Improvement—Propositions for its Completion—More of Palmer's Legerdemain—How a Senator was Instructed.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, January 12.

There can be no doubt, I think, that the effect of General Palmer's speech last night will be disastrous to his aspirations for the succession to Judge Trumbull's seat in the United States Senate. ... [illegible]

SECOND DESPATCH.

SPRINGFIELD, January 12—10 p.m.

General Palmer and his friends have been exceedingly busy to-day, in fact they have been in caucus all day. They are making a desperate struggle to achieve success, but I see no chance for them to obtain it. ... [illegible]

FROM ROCK ISLAND.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., January 13.

The boiler at the Warren Mills, in this city, exploded this morning, entirely destroying the machinery and engine room. ... [illegible]

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.

The United States grand jury failed to find an indictment against any persons concerned in the July riots. ... [illegible]

FROM CANADA.

OTTAWA, C. W., January 13.— ... [illegible]

Terrible Murder.

DAYTON, O., January 13.—Miss Christine Kett ... [illegible]

Enforcement of the Excise Law.

NEW YORK, January 13.— ... [illegible]

Two Tennessee Families Exterminated.

... [illegible]

The Impeachment Question.

NEW YORK, January 13.—A Washington despatch to the *Herald* says there is good authority for saying that the House Judiciary Committee ... [illegible]

Another Fenian Convicted.

TORONTO, January 13.— ... [illegible]

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

Official Despatch Commuting the Sentences of Lynch and McMahon.

MONTREAL, C. W., January 13, 1867.

The following despatch, received by the Governor General of Canada from the Colonial Office with reference to the fate of the Fenian prisoners, has just been made public: ... [illegible]

CARNARVON.

BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.

Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Sanitary Necessities of our City, and to Suggest Measures Accordingly.

The following is the report prepared for presentation, at a meeting of the citizens called for Saturday evening last, in the Recorder's Court Room, for the purposes hereinafter indicated:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

At a public meeting of citizens, called to meet at the Sherman House on the 19th of December last, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures should be devised for promoting the public health and guarding against disease, and especially to prevent a return of the cholera ... [illegible]

... [illegible]

Such facts as these whether considered as individual instances or in the aggregate go to corroborate the theory of scientific observers that filth, impure and unwholesome air, will produce disease and death.

... [illegible]

The Sea Serpent Captured and Caged.

The *Toulonnais* gives an account of the capture of a great sea serpent on the coast of France on the 2nd of December, which, it says, can be vouched for by pretty nearly the whole populace of the town. The specimen in question is about thirteen feet in length, and was caught on the line of some fishermen in the waters of Cape Cepet. ... [illegible]

WISCONSIN.

Members of the New Senate and Assembly.

The following is a list of the members of the Legislature of Wisconsin for 1867. The Republicans are in Roman, the Democrats in *italics*, and the Independents in SMALL CAPS:

SENATE.

The Senators in the even numbered districts hold over.

... [illegible]

Total—Union, 22; Democrats, 11.

ASSEMBLY.

... [illegible]

Republicans, 72; Democrats 26; Independent, 2. Total, 100.

A Desperate Affray in Prison—Fierce Encounter Between the Guard and a Convict.

[From the Louisville Courier, January 10.]

A desperate convict by the name of George Henderson, who had been sentenced to four years imprisonment for grand larceny in the Southern Indiana Penitentiary ... [illegible]

Anticipated Union of Spain and Portugal.

On the 8th of December the Queen of Spain, accompanied by the King consort and her son and daughter, set out from Madrid on a visit to the King and Queen of Portugal. ... [illegible]

Subterranean Fishes.

[From the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate, January 4.]

We have been shown two fishes which came through the pump of the new artesian well in the rear of Jacobs' Building. ... [illegible]

THE POPE.

His Visit to the Church of the Apostles—A Portrait of Pius IX—His Coach and Train—His Income.

[Italian Correspondence of the Boston Journal.]

On the day after my arrival I had an opportunity of seeing the Pope, on the occasion of his visit to the Church of the Apostles—a feast day on which all the shops were closed. ... [illegible]

... As he rode away, followed by the Cardinals, the military and the crowd, I could but contrast the movements of the Savior in Jerusalem and that of the Apostles. ... [illegible]

☞ WAIT BROTHERS, Advertising Ag'ts, 120 Dearborn-st., receive advertisements for all the leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

The Skating Season.

MASQUERADE—And Fancy Costume Carnival.

CENTRAL PARK OPEN TO-NIGHT.

OGDEN SKATING PARK. GOOD SKATING. SPLENDID SHEET OF NEW ICE. OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

WASHINGTON SKATING PARK. BENEFIT WEEK For the Soldiers' and Orphans' Relief Fund. OPEN THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. SNOW ALL CLEARED OFF, AND ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION. ... [illegible]

WEST SIDE RINK. THE GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE Will take place THIS EVENING! THIS EVENING! ... [illegible]

GRAND NATIONAL Skating Tournament, COMMENCING JANUARY 21, 1867, At Central Skating Park, PITTSBURGH, PENN. ... [illegible]

WEST SIDE RINK. Masquerade Postponed Until Monday Evening January 14th. ... [illegible]

WABASH-AV. RINK. SPLENDID ICE. FINEST ICE IN THE CITY. OPEN DAY AND EVENING

General Notices.

TO CHICAGO BRICKMAKERS. ... MONDAY, 14th inst. ... S. B. KERFOOT & CO., 71 DEARBORN-ST.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. ... [illegible]

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS. THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY ... [illegible] ... S. H. VAN KLEECK, No. 130 Broadway, New York.

Art Association.

DURING THE LAST WEEK OF THE ART ASSOCIATION The Selling Force will be Doubled. PARTIES ARE REQUESTED TO Purchase Early in the Week.

Society Meetings.

THE INDIANA ASSOCIATION ... AT 7½ O'CLOCK ON MONDAY EVENING. All of the Members are requested to be present.

Art Association.

SEND IN YOUR CLUB EARLY IN THE WEEK.

Coal.

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL & COKE CO. Office 17 Chamber of Commerce ... AMES & CO.

LACKAWANA COAL. ... RENO & LITTLE, 108 Kingsbury-st., N. W. cor. Indiana-st.

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH YOUR FRIENDS.

Donations.

DONATION AT ST. GEORGE'S HALL, 224 and 226 South Clark-st. ... DONATION PARTY ... REV. DAVID WILLIAMS ...

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH YOUR COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Financial.

LOANS ON CITY REAL ESTATE. PARKER & LYMAN ... [illegible]

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH THE CITY BANKS.

Lost.

LOST—DOG. ... [illegible]

Art Association.

BUY YOUR CERTIFICATE TO-DAY.

Dentistry.

DR. J. O. FARNSWORTH ... [illegible]

Art Association.

CLUB ORDERS FILLED UP TO 10 P. M. SATURDAY.

To Rent.

TO RENT. An Office in Chamber of Commerce Building, with the furniture, until the 1st of May next. Apply to WALBRIDGE, WATKINS & CO., 14 Chamber of Commerce.

Art Association.

REGISTER YOUR LETTERS, OR SEND POST OFFICE ORDERS

Business Cards.

WIGHT & DUNTON. ... Broom Corn, High wines, Dressed Hogs and Live Stock. ... SAGINAW SALT.

GILBERT & FIELD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 163 Washington-st. CHAS. J. GILBERT. GEO. FIELD

Art Association.

REMITTANCES THAT COME TOO LATE RETURNED IN REGISTERED LETTERS.

Machinery.

MERRITT & COUGHLIN INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA DEALERS IN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, And Woollen Factory Findings. ... ROLL CARDS Always on hand. COTTON WARPS & CARD CLOTHING ...

Hardware, Stoves, &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY. HURD, PRESCOTT & Co 175 Lake-St. ... [illegible]

Worsted Goods.

REDUCTION IN PRICES. WE WILL SELL ALL OUR WOVEN AND HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS At Cost for 20 Days.

$5.00 Knit Shawls for $4.00.
8.50 Knit Shawls for 7.50.
7.00 Wove Shawls for 4.75.
3.00 Wove Shawls for 2.00.
Sontags for 75c., $1.00, $1.25.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S JACKETS REDUCED. ... Commenced Slippers, Sofa Cushions, &c., at Cost. ... SUTTON & BURKITT, 177 Lake-st. 177

Insurance.

INSURANCE. 1867. HARTFORD FIRE Insurance Company CHARTERED 1810. Cash Capital, - - $1,000,000

Abstract 113th Semi-Annual Statement, Dec. 31, 1866: ... [illegible]

THE HARTFORD ... [illegible]

Agencies in all Principal Localities. Fair Rates Demanded, Fair Dealing and Conservative Principles guaranteed.

S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents for Chicago and vicinity. G. F. BISSELL, General Agent for Western and Southern States. OFFICES: Hartford Building, 49 LaSalle-st.

Medical.

DR. De CASTRO, Physician, Oculist and Aurist, of the New School. ... [illegible]

A Few Words of Common Sense. ... [illegible]

Clothes Mangler.

AMERICAN CLOTHES MANGLE Irons Clothes Without Heat. ... NO EXPENSE FOR FUEL. ... IT SAVES TIME. IT SAVES CLOTHES. IT SAVES MONEY. IT SAVES FUEL. IT SAVES LABOR. IT SAVES HEALTH. ... AMERICAN CLOTHES MANGLE CO., 149, 151 and 153 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill.

Instruction.

ANN ARBOR BUSINESS COLLEGE AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE ... [illegible]

Job Printing.

JOB PRINTING. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB PRINTING ... AT Tribune Job Office. Our extensive facilities enable us to turn out work at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE, At prices as Low as any Printing House in the city. Quality of Work Guaranteed.

Partnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership of FARGO, BILL & CO. is this day dissolved ... [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP. ... FARGO, FALES & CO. ... 48 and 50 Wabash-av. ...

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. ... [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. ... [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership ... [illegible]

... Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c. ... PALMER, FULLER & CO.

CHANGE OF FIRM.— ... [illegible]

NEW FIRM. ... E. V. ROBBINS & CO. ... [illegible]

Real Estate Brokers.

SMITH & SHAW, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, And General Business Agency ... [illegible]

Patents.

A NEW BURNER. THE BRILLIANT LIGHT! LIGHT! The Last and Best Invention. Patent Kerosene Oil Gas Burner! ... ADAPTABLE TO ANY LAMP. "To See is to be Convinced." ... A. R. SLOAN, Adams House.

TO CAPITALISTS ... [illegible]

GADY'S PATENT BRICK MACHINE. ... [illegible]

Extract of Beef.

TRY TOURTELOT'S EXTRACT OF BEEF, For Family Use. INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS Should not fail to use it.

Consignments.

COARSE SALT FOR PACKERS' USE. ... UNDERWOOD & CO.

DRESSED HOGS—WE GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION ... [illegible]

CASH ADVANCES Made on Shipments of PROVISIONS & DRESSED HOGS ... JOSEPH S. PHELPS, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

SALTPETRE. CRUDE SALTPETRE, ... [illegible]

For Sale.

$5,000.—A DESIRABLE STOCK TOBACCO AND CIGARS. ... [illegible]

City Notices.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE— ... [illegible]

Art Association.

THE BOOKS CLOSE POSITIVELY ON SATURDAY

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK-ST.

There are three editions of the TRIBUNE issued. 1st, Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d, The TRI-WEEKLY, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the WEEKLY, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AND HIS ENEMIES.

It is altogether discreditable to the Republican party of Illinois that there should exist within its pale a clique of politicians capable of resorting to the means which have been, and are still being employed, to defeat the re-election of Senator Trumbull. The office of Senator of the United States is open to the ambition of any man, but there is a choice of methods by which that ambition may be gratified. The opponents of Senator Trumbull have chosen the lowest and vilest methods in the catalogue, and have injured themselves far more than they have injured him. The people are amazed at the folly of these malcontents. With them the great abilities, the unblemished character, [illegible] of Senator Trumbull, against the petty jealousy, the disappointment, the fancied neglects, of which, in their respective cases, the Senator may have been at any time, the unconscious cause. We can account for a part of this. We can realize how, in the throng of applications for office and aid at the hands of one high in position, some should be found who, in their disappointment, remain unconscious or unmindful of the fact that a Senator, performing official duties of the character of those devolving upon Judge Trumbull, and performing them in the manner he has done, cannot, in addition, secure a lucrative office, and execute one or more laborious commissions for each individual constituent. We can imagine how certain Major Generals may be inclined to undervalue the services of those who, with not inferior courage or devotion, and with even superior ability, guarded the Republic at another "front." We can understand all this, because it is in accord with what every day's experience teaches us respecting the narrowness and the presiding selfishness of human nature. But that these gentlemen—many of them old politicians and aspiring men—all of them, in every other regard, we believe, to be credited with average common sense—can be so blinded as to suppose that the people approve their present attempt; or that the people, in case that attempt is successful, (of which, we are thankful, there is no discernible chance), would do less in their displeasure than bury out of sight and mind, politically, every man, wherever he might be, who is peddling lies about Judge Trumbull, and tampering with the honesty of members who have been instructed in their duty by their constituents—are facts which can hardly be explained.

We say to these men that they little understand the bearing and personal consequences of the business in which they are engaged. They may succeed, by dint of such appliances as corrupt politicians know how to use, in creating for a day such an atmosphere about the town of Springfield as will make the eyes of some men there incapable of discerning the sky beyond; in so stuffing their ears that they shall not hear, [illegible] the [illegible] of indignation already rising—and every day more and more, as the ways and methods of this conspiracy are divulged—from the hearts of honest men throughout the State. But we tell the men, who thus suffer their senses to be lulled, that the people, no matter what the pretext, will not forget it.

It was the openly expressed and general understanding, pending the canvass of last fall, that Judge Trumbull, if the Republican party had the power to accomplish it, should be returned to the Senate. There was no one issue connected with that election more clearly made up, and now, for any one, no matter how supported or what his claims—especially for any new candidate not known in that canvass, to come in and seek to cheat the people's will by the sort of means which have been employed, is, to say the least of it, a [illegible].

We do not dwell upon this matter from any fear that the intrigue will prevail. We deem the renomination and election of Judge Trumbull secure; but we ask that the fair name of the State—as fair for manliness, and honor, and open dealing as that of any Commonwealth the sun looks upon—shall not be [illegible] by any such low chicanery, or by any such vote as would make the world believe that only by desperate energy and a bare majority can such a public servant as Lyman Trumbull be here retained in the position he fills. We ask that the vote be such as shall proclaim the attempt to be what it is, in fact, the work of a factious and disaffected few, without support or apology in the opinions of one out of ten of the loyal men of Illinois.

We ask our legislators to remember that the place to be filled is that of a Senator of the United States. We ask them to remember the services of Lyman Trumbull—the pride that stirred their hearts last winter when they read that grand series of arguments which no other man in the State, if in the nation, than our Senator could have made. We ask them to remember his unequalled fitness for the place—and then by acclamation to return him, not as a reward for services only, but for the honor of Illinois.

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE PEOPLE.

The Common Council have decided that they will not ask the Legislature to permit the people of Chicago to decide whether they will have the power to put an end to the gas monopoly. They have resolved to appoint a commissioner to inquire into the probable cost of constructing gas works and supplying the city and the public. There is no objection to that inquiry—indeed such an inquiry is a necessary one, and one that can be dispensed with when the time comes for action. But the proposition now before the Council is not whether the city shall manufacture its own gas, nor whether it shall purchase the works of the old gas companies, nor whether it shall expend one dollar in the matter; but the question is shall the Common Council ask the Legislature to vest the city with the power to be used hereafter, with the consent of the people, to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the public from extortion. The Legislature is now in session; one of the six weeks of that session has passed away; the Legislature will not meet again until 1869, and in the meantime the contracts with the gas companies will expire, or be so near their close that new contracts will be unavoidable. We can understand well how the gas companies will profit by any delay that will carry this matter beyond the adjournment of the Legislature, but we do not understand how any person having the interests of the city at heart can, under the plea of investigation, refuse the only available means of protection should the occasion for such protection hereafter arise. The proposition now before the Legislature is simply that the city of Chicago shall have the power, whenever a necessity for its exercise arises, to manufacture gas for its own use, and for the use of the public. The present question is, will the Common Council endorse the request that the Legislature grant that power? If that power is to be obtained and be available before the time comes for making new contracts with the gas companies, it must be obtained during the next four weeks. A majority of the Common Council have voted to postpone any endorsement of the application for the power, until after the Legislature shall adjourn; thus leaving the city helpless and at the mercy of the gas companies for two years more, and for such longer period as these companies can secure control by new contracts.

It has been but a very few years since the city of Chicago was supplied with water carried in wooden pipes; this supply was furnished by a private company. Fortunately there were a sufficient number of citizens in and out of the Common Council who had no interest in the monopoly, to petition the Legislature to empower the city to supply the public with water. There were "conservative" men in those days as well as now, and the effort was then made, as it is now, to terrify the public from undertaking the business, because of the enormous expense, particularly when there was a company already engaged in the enterprise. But the millions of that day carried the measure, and the public have saved millions of money by the operation. The water pays for itself, and it is furnished to the public at least one hundred per cent cheaper than if they were at the mercy of the [illegible] company.

The Common Council seem to be afraid of the people. They seem to be afraid that the people, if they got the chance, will break up the gas monopoly just as they did the water monopoly. They seem to be afraid that the people will take the supply of gas from the hands of those who extort from $3.50 to $4.00 per thousand feet, and have it manufactured and supplied at $1.50 to $2.00 per thousand feet. The Common Council seem afraid that the people will destroy the monopoly and break up one or two companies controlled by a score of persons, who are now piling up fortunes at the public expense. Who does the Council represent? The people or the gas companies? Why not direct an inquiry whether the stockholders of the gas companies are willing that the city should supply the public with gas? Let the Council [illegible] on the report upon this point.

Eight years ago the gas company made a contract with the Common Council for the supply of gas for the street lamps at a fixed price, and for the supply of the public at another price. The gas company did not hesitate to go to the Legislature and ask and obtain the power to exact these prices. The people of this city now ask the Legislature to vest them with the power that hereafter they may protect the city and the public, by manufacturing their own gas, and having it supplied at cost, and without being subjected to the avarice of any handful of men, corporated or not incorporated.

The action of the Common Council is so extraordinary that we think many of the members must have voted under a misapprehension of the real question before them. That question is, will the Council unite with the general public in asking the Legislature for the power to manufacture gas and supply it to the public at cost—that power to be exercised hereafter if deemed advisable, and then only in case the people at the polls shall approve it? That is the question now, and it is one admitting of no delay. Investigation is advisable, but it applies to the exercise of the power and not to obtaining it. We hope the Council will reconsider their action. They cannot defeat the measure because the people can appeal to the Legislature directly, and can obtain their law in spite of the Council. The Common Council at present stands in the position of opposing the people, and of saying to them, "[illegible] not vote down the monopoly, and you shall not have the power to supply yourselves with cheap gas." That position is not one which representatives of the people should occupy, and we hope they will recede from it at the first opportunity. A few years ago, the Common Council of Cincinnati put themselves in the same position; they would not ask the Legislature for any such power. The people asked for the grant, subject to a popular decision at the polls, and the Legislature gave them the power. The vote was taken, and the monopoly, and its champions in the Council were swept away as by a hurricane.

PUBLIC PARKS AND A BOULEVARD.

If the Central Park of New York had been laid out ten years earlier than it was, it would have cost the city hundreds of thousands of dollars less than it has, saying nothing of the time that would have been gained for the growth and development of tree and shrubbery. Chicago should learn a lesson of wisdom in this respect, and lose no time unnecessarily in taking the preliminary steps for such public improvements as the interests of the city require, and as its rapid and almost unprecedented growth amply justifies. It is not our design to advocate any particular scheme, or to favor any particular locations; but we have no hesitation in saying that the question of Public Parks and a Boulevard, or grand avenue, encircling the city and connecting them, is scarcely inferior to any in importance and interest. As a preliminary step it is perhaps most desirable that a Park Commission, comprising a suitable number of our best citizens, to be selected in a manner least open to partisan or local influences, should be appointed to take the subject into consideration—to study it in all its aspects and bearings—and adopt a plan to be carried out as fast as time and the resources of the people taxed for these improvements would permit. If such a commission is to be appointed, it should, above all things, be composed of men of the most unimpeachable integrity; men whose circumstances place them above the temptation to [illegible] for purposes of speculation; men who will be guided solely by the convictions of duty to the whole people, and act, with an eye single to the public good. All schemes looking to advance the interests of private corporations or individual speculations should be promptly frowned down, and this great work confided to men who will look for their reward in the approbation of their own consciences and of the great mass of their fellow-citizens to be benefited by their labors.

A scheme of public improvements of this nature, wisely planned and faithfully carried out, would give our city more character and tone than any one thing heretofore attempted by any city on this continent. If properly done it may be carried through without imposing undue burdens upon the tax payers, whether the work should be done by a general tax or by one levied on the property more immediately benefited. The work need not be pressed with greater haste than the circumstances would justify. The chief point is to have a definite system of improvements projected and determined upon—made a fixed fact as early in the future as it can reasonably be accomplished. It is a proposition not to be gainsayed that improvements of this kind must be made, if it is expected to retain among us permanently the men of most wealth, or to invite hither for amusement and recreation the thousands of men who are acquiring fortunes throughout the Northwest. But a still mightier argument is found in the sanitary considerations belonging to such a scheme of improvements, and in the health and pleasure it would afford the great mass of the people who can neither keep carriages nor fast horses, but ride in the horse cars, and are too closely confined to their avocations or too poor ever to get out into the country. The fact that such a scheme would enhance immediately the value of all real estate immediately or remotely benefited by it, is too plain to require elaboration. This great work may be determined upon and commenced now, easier, cheaper, and with less liability to fall a prey to speculators than it can here after; for with the growth of the city its difficulties and expense will increase. The assured future of Chicago warrants and demands the inauguration of an enterprise of this description, that shall distinguish her from all other cities of the country. The great commercial centre of the Northwest, it will be our own fault if we do not make Chicago also the centre of the wealth and fashion of the Valley of the Mississippi.

☞ A few days ago, Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, got a bill before the House of Representatives, making it a felony for any Judge to order or decree the sale of any person into slavery as a punishment for crime, or upon any other pretext. This act was aimed directly at the Courts of the State of Maryland, who persist in executing the old pro-slavery laws of that State. The bill was passed, and seven Copperheads recorded their names in favor of it. One of the seven, we are gratified to learn, was Mr. Ross, of this State, whose previous record has been of a character that would satisfy even Jeff. Davis. There is no effect without some cause, and we suppose we are justified in attributing this change of front by Mr. Ross to that wonderful change in sentiment among his constituents; a change very nearly resulting in his defeat in the hitherto overwhelmingly Democratic District. We are glad that the lesson has not been thrown away upon Mr. Ross.

☞ The reply of Senator Trumbull to the letter addressed to him by General Palmer on the subject of the Civil Rights Bill, is all the more crushing for its politeness and dignity. It appears that General Palmer has reduced his claim to the authorship of the Civil Rights Bill, to the first section thereof, which declares all persons of African descent, born and residing in the United States, to be citizens. It will probably be difficult to establish the paternity of this idea. If General Palmer were applying for a patent upon it, his claim would be defeated by the fact that Mr. Raymond of New York, and Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, had both proposed to have it incorporated in the legislation of Congress before it flashed upon General Palmer. And, as everybody knows, Attorney General Bates had published an elaborate opinion, in 1862, to the effect that all persons of African descent born and residing in the United States are citizens. General Palmer has not explained, up to the present time, the alteration of the date of his letter from "January 10th" to "December —." After he shall have done this, he can settle the conflicting claims to the great idea, which burst from him at an uncertain period of time, at his leisure.

☞ Another expedition was started out from Springfield on Friday to hunt up men in Chicago who would advise the Cook County delegation to violate their instructions in relation to the Senatorship. Their mission was a total failure, and especially so among the soldiers, who have no sympathy with the aristocracy of political Generals who are grabbing all the offices, by fair means and foul, in the gift of the people. The soldiers of the Fourteenth Army Corps seem to have a special aversion to General Palmer, as though they knew him better than other people. Perhaps they did, until the alteration of the date of his letter to Senator Trumbull came to light.

☞ General Palmer had an altercation with the correspondent of the Chicago TRIBUNE in the hall of the Leland House at Springfield, in reference to the stealing and suppression of a package of our papers a few days since. It is the unanimous testimony of those who witnessed the affair, that our correspondent bore himself with more dignity and composure than the gallant General. Nobody has charged the [illegible] General with stealing our papers. We do not believe that he did. Such an enterprise would have been too puerile for a full grown man to engage in. What about the alteration of the date of the letter to Judge Trumbull, from "January 10th" to "December —"?

☞ The friends of General Palmer pretend to find fault with Judge Trumbull for his alleged conservatism. Their people, who instructed their Representatives to vote for his re-election, were not aware of his being especially conservative. It is singular that Judge Trumbull's *Radical* enemies should fix their admiration on a member of John Tyler's Peace Conference, who was sent there by Governor Yates on account of his supposed firmness, and came home in such a wilted and dilapidated condition that his friends hardly knew him.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

[From the Illinois Staats Zeitung.]

[illegible]

ART.

The Portrait of Mr. Lincoln.

It is the peculiar beauty of a noble life that it grows more and more a power through every succeeding age, inspiring more and more each generation till in very truth the dead man holds more of human destiny in his shade than can be found in the courts of a thousand kings. Good old Cincinnatus is much more useful to mankind now than he was twenty-three hundred years ago, when he reluctantly left his little farm to command his country's armies. Our first Republican president influences the nation more in 1867 than the present incumbent of the Executive house. Palmerston played his game and died in a day. Lincoln lived a life of natural nobility, and keeps on living and living. Already he inspires more young men than any character of modern times. Already he has grown to be a large fraction of the aggregate of all public virtue. The classes to whom we are mainly indebted for the preservation of such names are the biographers and the artists. He who writes the life of any great servant of the race puts in many hundred pages the word-picture of a human career. The portrait painter condenses that same life into the glowing spirituality of one page and one word.

We believe the critic of some future age will say that Lincoln, like the first father of the Republic, was fortunate in his artist. Stuart is safe, fixed in the immortality of his subject; but we are not quite sure who will enjoy the long unending society of the late President in the best picture galleries in the world. That enviable boon will be enjoyed, there is some reason to believe, by one of two great competing artists of our own generation. We have carefully compared the two rival portraits of the first rank which are just now creating so much pleasant excitement in the world of letters. We have put them in the best light, having laid aside the interminable editor's quill, have assumed unwonted leisure and passivity so as to feel the impression of each according to its power. We have changed the position to catch the various lights and shades. We have tried the sunbeams of noon-day and the gas light of evening. To test them as likenesses many who knew Mr. Lincoln personally have been brought unwittingly before the pictures, and then left to con them at leisure. Accord as with the long time record of the TRIBUNE our opinion has no attribute of Bunyan's Facing-both-ways; and we have deliberately concluded that Mr. William Edgar Marshall has not only presented to the world a better likeness of Mr. Lincoln than that by Mr. F. Halpin from Carpenter's painting, but much more, he has given us the best engraving of equal size that has ever been produced in America.

There could not well exist features more difficult to transform to canvas than those of Mr. Lincoln. Truly has Mr. Carpenter noted in his enthusiastic book the extreme sadness of the President's face. Equally true is it that a spirit of the most rollicking fun often played upon the same sad features. So that neither a very grave nor a very cheery likeness would be true to the great unity of soul characteristic of the subject. The foremost man of all this world to be embodied, form and spirit, for an audience of generations upon generations through all the infinity of the future—that is the aesthetic problem of the present artists. None is worthy of the sacred temple of curves and spirals and colors, who cannot say "I paint for eternity"; and sacrilegious indeed would be the artist who should put anything transient in a fame more replete with the highest utility and more deeply fixed in the feelings of men than any other fame of modern times. The true portrait, the one that cannot die, shows the whole life of the subject at a glance. It must not be taken at an exceptional period of the career; it must not represent particular and unusual moods; but it must, in some sense, be modelled upon the events of soul history, the moving internal motives, the feelings, the thoughts. [illegible] a representative likeness of Mr. Lincoln could be produced by an artist who knew nothing of the emancipation of slaves,—the faith in a great principle, the love of truth, the humanity, the firmness of the emancipator in the dark doubtful gloomy midnight of the last months of 1862. So likewise, the successful artist must needs know that the same great man of so noble purpose possessed a kind and tender heart, that he could upon occasion become a playful boy and wrestle with his dear Tad. We appreciate, therefore, the enthusiasm which impelled Carpenter to seek the White House, and Marshall to study and pore on the old letters, the speeches, messages, proclamations, and biographies of the illustrious dominator of his dreams. Neither artist, however, pursued a method quite perfect. Carpenter's six months' visitation at the house of the most powerful man in the world made him giddy, and a foolish book and a sad picture are the result. This book is foolish because the womanly artist so obsequiously devoted himself to the hero-worship of his new temple that he forgot he himself was a man having the attributes of a man and not without parts; that book-making is sometimes improved by a little thought and some independence and originality. The picture came out faulty in representing the President in an exceptional mood, by reason of too much study of one period of his life and too little thought of the whole biography in unity, a fault of that feeling so full of talent, and so wanting in genius which has wellnigh defeated the high purpose of the art idea in America. We do not accuse Carpenter of the mechanical admeasurement of character by square and compass in somewhat the manner of the pompous [illegible] Fowler with his craniometer pointing the victim to the fatal mathematics of his destiny; but we do think there is too much of the determination to present the "rider" Mr. Lincoln as a reason not without affinity to that queer taste which makes a politician put on his ugliest hat and seediest coat when he goes to speak in the country. We think the unaccustomed people another sort of man; that they appreciate the political leader who has the strongest sense and a plain honest purpose. So in art all tricks of the brush to catch popular favor soon meet the reward of oblivion or infamy.

On the other hand, Marshall did not, it may be, see Mr. Lincoln so often as men of less capacity must needs have seen him. That vanity you [illegible] during the winter and spring of the President's last days exhibiting pictures in two departments of the French Annual Exhibition of Art, and startling the fashionable world and the Emperor by his unrivalled skating pranks with Eugenie in the Imperial Park.

The one great superiority of Marshall's engraving over Halpin's is the more natural appearance which the method of genuine gives to the expression of the face. By this style of art, so true to nature, so difficult and now introduced upon a scale so unusual, a size never before thought of by our artists to be possible, not only are the light and shade of the old school surpassed in delicacy, but the fine effect of color itself is produced. By the arrangement and direction of lines the real texture of the features is shown, while by their gradations every expression is brought out. No other branch of engraving can be truly called artistic. The stipple gives the features a leaden, artificial, dead look. Perine in his "Better Land" has succeeded in giving more the effect of color than Halpin has shown in his Lincoln. To the real genius the line gives a power of expression quite beyond the reach of mere talent; but with it mediocrity utterly fails. Marshall has lit up the countenance of the great-souled Lincoln with a glow that almost deceives the amateur into the belief that the spirit has not departed and the old form has not already gone back to the dust.

Halpin's engraving presents a high and rounded forehead somewhat like Washington Irving's, whereas in fact the hair came lower down, and the forehead was more retreating. The eye-lids are fallen and the eyes are dim, giving the impression of weariness, and telling no story of the thought and intensity which are known to have existed behind those organs. They rather say, "Let us retire." The position is so ill chosen that all the awkwardness and none of the grace of the subject is brought out. The shoulders are presented at right angles to the observer, and the head is twisted round to a two-third view, violating the plain requirements of repose, and showing an ugly gap between the collar and the beard, while an unsightly ear, in bold relief, is protruded upon observation. The beard is closely clipped, and the hair is shorter than Mr. Lincoln was accustomed to wear it, being cut with the precision of professional scissors, and seemingly designed to give us a true anatomical look at the right ear, which Carpenter so greatly favors, while the hair at the part on the left side is put so far back as to give the appearance of partial baldness. The coat and vest are in order; so is the butterfly necktie—as prim as an ancient maiden's toilet—but directly over it may be seen a very untidy adjustment of the inside collar. Had Carpenter and Halpin lived in Thebes they would have been compelled by statute to avoid ugly attitudes, and directed to aim the rather to ennoble humanity by suggesting the more graceful and exalted moods.

Marshall has given us the Lincoln of calm and thoughtful power, firm and striking, but very plain, natural and honest. The amateur feels that he looks upon a great man. Purpose, integrity, candor, earnestness, capacity; a two-third view bust and head, unadjusted shaggy hair, square retreating forehead, arching cliffy brow, large eye-sockets, strong, but emotional lips, protruding chin, self-reliant nose, dark, loosely fitting natural costume, bringing out all the grace of favorable position. The likeness is surrounded by an oval engraved framework, with a wreath done in the highest style of art. The picture almost gives one the impression of a medallion, it stands out in such relief.

Marshall is an extraordinary genius, not yet above thirty years of age. A youthful New Yorker, without ever having been taught, brings out a steel engraving of Fremont, which is sold for eighty dollars to a bank note company, in which he mounts without instruction, and immediately, to the first rank. Presently he determines to engrave a head of Washington in pure line, an undertaking which not a half-dozen artists in Europe would attempt. He succeeds, carries his engraving to Paris. Determines to be a painter as well as an engraver, and succeeds again. He paints the janitor of the Louvre, and purely on merit his two pictures are admitted to the Exposition, a privilege never before enjoyed by an American. Meantime he outstrips the greatest skaters in France, and hearing of Lincoln's death, hurries home to paint and engrave the great President whom he ardently admired. And now the world of art is startled by a five thousand dollar painting on exhibition in New York, and a larger and better line engraving than was ever before seen in America. Such is the young artist whose fame will, we think, be coeval with that of Mr. Lincoln. Couture, probably the greatest living French painter, writes thus to the young man whom he refused as a pupil: "Your engraved portrait of Lincoln is really superb; it is striking, firm and most admirable in its color. In order to substantiate the sincerity of my admiration, let me add that I should be happy to have you undertake to engrave one of my paintings."

TRAVELS IN THE HOLY LAND.

The Ride From Beirut to Baalbek and Damascus.

Hardships of Tourists.

The Cost and the Discomfort of a Trip to Palestine.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NABLES, (Shechem,) Syria, Nov. 18, 1866.

My visit to Beirut was favored with a week's taste of quarantine; and just after my release, there fell into the same trap, Rev. Dr. Budington and wife, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Rev. E. P. Hammond, the evangelist, with his bride. Having lost much valuable time already, our party (Mr. and Mrs. T., of Brooklyn, N. Y., and myself,) could not wait for their deliverance, but started October 30th for Baalbek and Damascus, hoping that at some point our friends might overtake us.

Travelling in Syria is not a matter of railroads, nor even of coaches, but must be performed either on foot, or on the back of some animal, camel or horse, mule or donkey. The roads, (excepting the new one from Beirut to Damascus, on which a *diligence* runs daily,) moreover, are mere paths, leading over the mountains and through the valleys, from one village to another, never repaired, and growing worse, if that be possible, with each succeeding year. I think the most intolerable road over which ground has been the remnant of a Roman road, once solidly paved, but now a stumbling way of loose stones of all sizes, where my horse fell and threw me over his head, fortunately without harm. Yet no hotel awaits the weary traveller, at the close of the day, at any point, Beirut, Damascus and Jerusalem excepted. A few of the larger towns have [illegible], or public buildings, with large rooms for travellers, full of fleas and other vermin, dirty and offensive to every sense, without food or furniture. Hence the tourist must have a dragoman, or man who acts as interpreter, guide and purveyor, with whom a contract is made for the trip, at so much per day. He furnishes horses to ride, mules for the baggage, tents, food, cook, waiter, beds, furniture, etc. This, however, [illegible] be at home, he finds himself here at the head of quite an expedition.

The components for our small party of three include three large tents, six horses, seven mules, two donkeys, and eight attendants of all kinds. We usually send the tents and baggage ahead by a shorter route, and without any midday pause; so that when we reach the appointed place at night, the tents are pitched, and dinner ready. On rising, a hearty breakfast is eaten, then a lunch is taken during the hour's rest at noon, while dinner is reserved till the day's work is done. After that, journals must be made up and letters written, and the next day's route determined and prepared for by a diligent reading of the guide-book. By that time, if one has been nine hours in the saddle during the day, he is well prepared to lie down on his camp cot and sleep soundly till an Arab servant wakes him in broken English the next morning, to renew his experience of Oriental travel.

Let it not be imagined that one goes prancing and cantering through the land, or shakes up his ideas with a good smart trot as the hours go by. There are many limitations to that preconceived theory. The rough, hilly roads absolutely preclude anything beyond a walk, much of the time; especially in Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, where the horses go in paths that would at first seem impassable. Then it is not always safe to outride the party, lest you miss the proper road, or suddenly find wild Bedouin robbers, who this season abound in localities long deemed safe. And quite likely one will have ladies to the party for the expense necessitates forming parties, and then the day's journey must be adjusted to their strength and endurance. It is probable, also, that you have fancied tent life to be quite independent. Having no hotels to patronize, and being almost like the snail, who carries his house upon his back, you think to stop when and where you will, making short or long days' rides, as suits your humor. An old dragoman soon dissipates the fond dreams by telling you that the question is not how far you can ride in a day, but how far the mules and muleteers can walk with the tents and baggage. He further enlightens your darkness by the information that you must always camp near a village, and also a fountain or stream, that there may be safety, food and water—three essential things to your progress. After much vain endeavor to change his ideas, and to alter his time tables, you become satisfied that he is usually right in mapping out the route and fixing the nightly halt. Any extra enthusiasm not expended on the regular programme may be let out on short side-excursions to objects of interest, to accomplish which, however, requires some firmness and persistence.

Dragomen and muleteers have a great attachment to fixed routes and stereotyped hours; and it takes you from stereotyped trips and inconvenient deviations, they will experience terrible dangers, and predict the ruin of the horses. They seem to forget that you came from a great distance to see a certain class of things, and they imagine that it is only necessary to make particular points at a given time. We have great need, mingled with occasional vexation, over our chief muleteer, an Arab, from whom the dragoman hires all the beasts, and who accompanies us in charge of them and as guide, his whole time being spent in such expeditions. He sends off our baggage train in the morning, and then rides at the head of our party, leading the way and carrying the lunch. It sorely tries him if we ride ahead of him, or insist upon quickening the walk into a trot. I fear that I shall never get back into his good favor, having been observed to switch his horse when riding behind him, and being inclined to climb to visit all the out-of-the-way places. Besides, he declares that a man with a gray beard has no right to frisk and trot the young men, and wear out his horses by riding so many hours and going to such out-of-the-way spots. There, for instance, was Mt. Hermon, 10,000 feet high, which I wished to ascend. No, he said, his horses would not go up with me. It was the late in the season; much snow had fallen on the top; the villagers below said it was impracticable; it would be bitterly cold, &c., &c. The rest of the party declined the attempt; but I generally go as far as I can before stopping and turning back, and so up I went, and rode his horse, too, to the very summit rock, where he stood oddly enough, without stirring, for an hour and a half, in bold relief against the sky, like an equestrian statue, enjoying the sun, *if not the prospect*. I had to lead him down, however, over the rocks without a path for two mortal hours, on another corner of the mountain.

But the old Arab had his revenge on our desire for greater speed, when we crossed the great plain of Esdraelon, at the foot of Mt. Tabor, where the wild Bedouins are robbing and murdering this autumn. Passenger and freight trains were put into one; the company of several muleteers with loads of goods, and of two or three foot travellers was accepted with pleasure; we moved in a slow and compact body, seeing the rascals reconnoitre us at a distance, and having fear of them, who had been specially described to by beforehand, given cold and ride for several minutes by our side, whisper together, and then turn off another way. Nobody said anything about riding ahead of him, or going faster than the loaded mules could proceed. He had everything his own way, and we were as meek as lambs, until one finds occasionally a smooth place of road, and then the excitement of new scenery has an exhilarating trot or canter in spite of the provincial looks of the cavalry Captain. The more sober pace at other times gives desirable opportunity for observation, reflection, and conversation.

Those who are planning a trip to the East may like to know something of the expense. This is greater than formerly, and cannot safely be estimated at less than ten dollars a day in gold, for the time spent in travel after landing at Jaffa or Beirut, which will be from four to six weeks. As to the season, the best months are April and October. In the spring, which is usually chosen, the flowers and grass show off the country to the best advantage, but the sun is hot, and the ruins are often so overgrown with high thorns and thistles as to be almost inaccessible in some places of much interest. In the autumn, the country is more brown and bare, after the dry season, but the weather is cooler and the thorns and thistles are no hindrance. The comfort secured in tents is quite beyond my expectations, and except that a tent is not an apartment in a hotel, we live in fair style, and spread a good table. As wild game is abundant, more so, in some places, than would be credited were I to state the facts, a gun is an excellent companion and purveyor, besides serving to intimidate Bedouin robbers. As to the latter point, however, I have trusted wholly to an old cotton umbrella, my sole defence in many visits to the South during the war. Our dragoman, indeed, carries a revolver, but there he has no cartridges, having exhausted them all in vain attempts to shoot ducks with a pistol. It is just as well, for unless there be eight or ten armed men (and then twenty would be needed) resistance would be vain, and would only lead to the death of all concerned; whereas the Bedouins never kill the unresisting but are content with thoroughly stripping them, sometimes even of every vestige of clothing—an awkward fix in which to be left. But I hear the jackals howling in their regular nocturnal concert, and must close my letter and retire to the cot at my side.

WM. W. PATTON.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Governor Patton, of Alabama, in Favor of the Pending Constitutional Amendment—The Duty of the Southern People to Look the Situation Squarely in the Face.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Advocate* publishes the following report of Governor Patton's recent speech at that place. The Montgomery *Mail*, in quoting the report, says: "We can only hope that His Excellency has been incorrectly reported. If the report, however, is correct, we are sorry to be compelled to bid farewell to the Governor." The *Advocate* says:

"Governor Patton's speech on Monday was in defence of his position on the Constitutional Amendment, in explanation of that measure, and in telling the people to 'look the situation squarely in the face.' [illegible]

[illegible]

"Governor Patton spoke in a plainly suggestive [illegible]

Abraham Lincoln's Copy of Pope's Works.

[From the Boston Journal, January 3.]

In the private library of Mr. J. T. Fields is an old octavo volume, printed in Philadelphia in 1820, by Woodward. It bears on its faded title page, "*The Poetical Works of Alexander Pope, Esq., to which is prefixed the life of the Author, by Dr. Johnson.*" On the first fly leaf, in the handwriting of President Lincoln, is this inscription, "A. Lincoln, presented by his friend, N. W. Edwards." On the inside cover is the following note in the handwriting of Mr. Herndon, the law partner and life-long friend of the President:

"This volume of Pope was given to me in January or February, A. D. 1860, by Abraham Lincoln; it was in his own private library. I now present it to my friend, J. T. Fields, Boston, Mass.

January 1, 1867. W. H. HERNDON."

In the library where this precious relic now finds abiding place are volumes that were once owned by Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron, Gray, Dr. Johnson, Thackeray, Southey, Sir Walter Scott and many other great men, but no book in his collection is more highly prized by Mr. Fields than this plain old volume, stained and worn with use by our martyred President. We can imagine Mr. Lincoln reading through many years the vigorous, thoughtful verse of the bard of Twickenham, in his Western home, and dwelling perhaps with peculiar satisfaction over such verse as this:

"If I am right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to stay;
If I am wrong, O teach my heart
To find that better way."

Shocking Murder.

[From the New Albany (Ind.) Commercial, January 3.]

Marshal Thomas Akers informed us yesterday of a shocking murder, which occurred on the night of January 1st, in Orleans Township, Orange County. Ambrose Parrish, late a soldier in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, is charged as having stabbed and killed one Henry R. Wise. Parrish is now a fugitive from justice, but officers are on his trail and his capture is confidently expected, and that speedily. He was seen in this vicinity and cannot escape.

Later.—By a despatch received last night we learn that Ambrose Parrish, the wretched fugitive, was captured yesterday morning near Fredericksburg, completely worn down by fatigue, having travelled on foot without money and not daring to seek assistance through the fear of detection. He is now at Orleans undergoing a preliminary examination. Intense excitement prevails throughout the neighborhood on account of this addition to the long dark chapter of brutal murders committed within the last two years in Orange County.

WASHINGTON.

The District Suffrage Bill.

The Impeachment Question—Disapproval of Mr. Ashley's Proposition.

Investigation of the New Orleans Riot Committee.

General Grant's Views on Negro Suffrage.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 9, 1867.

The New Orleans Riot Committee has returned to the city, though its members are mostly temporarily absent, on visits to their respective homes. I learn that the committee will not make its report before the 20th [illegible] two months. I know there are many persons who say it was needless to send any one to investigate these riots,—arguing that the essential facts connected therewith are already well enough known. Without speaking more definitely, at present, I state that these persons will be confounded by the report of Messrs. Eliot and Shellabarger. The country has a general belief that the riot was a premeditated murder. An examination of the evidence to be submitted with their report will give anybody a startling array of facts in confirmation of this belief.

The committee gave the authorities of New Orleans their whole desire—an examination of some fifty or sixty ex-rebel citizens. Their testimony was, of course, one-sided, but it points to the same conclusion as that presented in behalf of the original Unionists and the freedmen. The bitter hostility of the Mayor and his police toward the negroes and the conventionalists, the studied efforts of the municipal authorities and their aiders and abettors to fan the general feeling into a bloody flame, the devilish satisfaction with which the intelligence of the murder of leading Unionists and numbers of negroes was received at the various rebel-sympathizing headquarters—these are the dark and woful threads that may be traced from beginning to end of this immense mass of evidence.

Just what object the pro-slavery men of Washington could have in starting the cheap fiction that General Grant approved the last veto, does not readily appear. I doubt if anybody out of the city really believed the report. His general views on the questions in issue between the country and the President ought, by this time, to be well enough known. In point of fact, I think he has given no one any direct warrant for saying what opinion he holds on the subject of negro suffrage in the District. He was, it is true, present at the White House when the veto was laid before the Cabinet, being there by invitation of the President to meet the reconstructed delegation from Arkansas; and his opinion upon the document and the matters therein discussed was not asked, nor did he give it voluntarily. I deny, in the most direct terms, that he has either publicly or privately signified his approval of the veto.

If General Grant's view of the matter be of any special consequence or significance, it is easily enough learned. The Arkansas delegation before alluded to asked his advice. Of course he gave it. He told them in plain words that there were two things for their State to do as soon as possible, viz: adopt the Constitutional Amendment and put suffrage on an impartial basis. By this path he indicated, permanent peace and prosperity would be assured.

The Suffrage Bill veto was treated rather more cavalierly than any previous veto. The House long ago ceased making any show of civility toward Mr. Johnson, almost going, as you will remember, to the discourteous extreme of refusing to hear the last annual message read. The Senate has now become very tired of his dreary platitudes and democratic commonplaces; and on this occasion, even the grinding eloquence of Mr. Saulsbury failed to secure the printing of the veto message. The tedious session of the Senate will not, however, miss its precious wisdom, for an action to print it was sent out yesterday after the Suffrage Bill had become a law by a full three-fourth vote of each branch of Congress.

The action of both houses upon the veto, and accompanying bill was as prompt and decisive as anybody could desire. The House takes a positive pleasure in slapping the President in the face, and his favor is a bad recommendation for any measure before that body. It was certain enough, therefore, that it would pause in its work only so long as would suffice to read the message and call the roll. This occupied about seventy minutes. There wasn't the ghost of a chance for any Democratic follower of the President to make a speech; and the strong affirmative vote given to over-ride the veto was as sharp and aggressive as a ballot can be with a sneer and contempt at its back. The Senate, of course, was obliged to endure some speeches, for its rules don't allow an enforcement of the previous question. It wasted just three hours, however, in this [illegible]—bringing out from grave [illegible] some [illegible] John Sherman the significant declaration that he was ready for universal negro suffrage in Ohio, a pledge worth more than three hours of senatorial time any day. There was something more courteous and dignified than that of the House. But it was positive and prompt for all that. Mr. Vice President Foster voted as everybody expected him to,—thereby delighting the Democratic side of the chamber, grieving his Republican friends, and giving us all new hope in thankfulness in the election of General Ferry as his successor to the Senate.

Will the country sustain the House in its steps toward impeaching the President? For myself, I am afraid we are in great danger of making a blunder that will be a grave one. Other parties have found it easier to pass from a majority into a minority than from a minority into a majority. And indirect counsels may readily, even if almost insensibly, undermine and overthrow the strong towers of the Republican organization. This is one view of the impeachment question; and, as the salvation of the country is in the hands of the Republican party, every loyal man should take. The plain inquiry is, Can the Republican party afford to play with this fire? Can it afford to give the President an opportunity of martyrdom?

I think not more than three of the ten Republican Representatives of Illinois approve of the Ashley movement; and I know that the ablest and most influential of them wholly condemn it. Mr. Ashley was, of course, free as any one else to introduce whatever resolutions he pleased; and, when once introduced, the House was obliged to meet them as best it could. All effort to induce him to desist from his oft-expressed purpose in this regard was fruitless—impeachment resolutions he had determined to bring forward, and impeachment resolutions he would bring forward. I judge that half the Union members of the House sympathized with him in so doing, and that a few of our strongest men are very decided in condemning his ill-timed and inconsiderate action. It is also proper to say that many gentlemen regard the matter as of very little consequence one way or the other—that they see in the very decided reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, an indication of the general opposition of the House to the whole Ashley scheme.

The charges made against the President, by Mr. Ashley, are weak—they are not near as strong and comprehensive as those made during the late campaign by General Butler. They are, in fact, very commonplace—the mere rehash of third-rate stump speeches and cheap Congressional oratory. Mr. Ashley's manner in making them was rather dignified and impressive; but no trick of bearing and gesture could cover the fact that the formal impeachment read by the Clerk from a scrap of note paper, was tame and inexpressive. It is of no concern, however, to inquire what lies behind these brief formal charges. Here one [illegible] that the President's record lies in the full blaze of day; but the air about the rooms of Mr. Ashley and certain other extremely Radical gentlemen, so-called, is heavy with hints of dark deeds and shameful misdemeanors.

It is well that the inquiry is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee rather than in charge of a special committee with Mr. Ashley at its head. The standing of Judges Wilson, Williams and Lawrence, ex-Governors Boutwell and Thomas, and Barton C. Cook is such that the country will have confidence in their decision. The Speaker could hardly have chosen a better committee for the investigation. No factious clamor and no *ignus fatuus* rumors will lead them astray. There is no likelihood that their report will be made in the present Congress. The inquiry is not one that can be made and concluded in a week or a month. What its scope will be, how wide its range, and how deep its furrow, are matters for future determination.

IOWA.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, January 13.

UNFOUNDED REPORT.

There is no truth in the report that M. Berthemy, the new French Minister, has received instructions from his Government to negotiate a new treaty of commerce between France and the United States.

THE PROPOSED MEXICAN LOAN.

Robert Dale Owen is again here, urging the $50,000,000 Mexican loan upon Congress. His advocacy is that the leading members are against the project.

[illegible]

The total amount of gold-bearing notes that have been issued by the Treasury Department is $[illegible], of which $[illegible] is still outstanding.

[illegible]

A committee of the National Academy of Sciences, consisting of Professor Hilliard, of the Coast Survey, Quartermaster General Meigs, Mr. Saxton, Superintendent of Weights and Measures, will meet in this city on Wednesday, for the purpose of examining and deciding upon the best devices for separating high and low [illegible].

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs at the below named ports, during the intervals given, the returns of which have just been received, were as follows: New York, from January 1st to 5th, $1,[illegible]; Boston, from January 1st to 5th, $[illegible]; Philadelphia, from January 1st to 5th, $[illegible]; Baltimore, from January 1st to 5th, $[illegible]; New Orleans, from December 9th to 31st, $[illegible]; San Francisco, from December 9th to 14th, $[illegible].

[illegible]

THE OCONOVER CASE.

The District Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the Criminal Court overruling the demurrer in the case of Sandford Conover for perjury before the House Committee on the Judiciary in the investigation of the question of complicity of Jefferson Davis in the assassination conspiracy.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

John A. Harris has been awarded $[illegible] damages in the suit against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for injury received in a collision at [illegible] caused by negligence. On a former trial $[illegible] was awarded.

COLORADO.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The friends of Colorado say the popular vote of that Territory was against the State question, and that the action of the Senate [illegible] that this is but little more than Governor Cummings' opposition.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Treasury has received from the printers during the week, $[illegible] in fractional currency, and shipped to the Assistant Treasurer of New York, $[illegible]; United States Depository at Cincinnati, $[illegible]; and the National Banks $[illegible].

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

[illegible]

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

[illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

[illegible]

PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue [illegible] patents this week.

TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Territorial Committee have agreed to report Ashley's bill establishing Territorial Governments in the Southern States.

WEATHER.

The weather continues [illegible] the Surrey [illegible] expected in this city.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, January 12.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE.

Leave was given to [illegible] Committee of Ways and Means to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. PAINE introduced a [illegible] to protect the American Government [illegible] people were [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HILL introduced a bill extending the [illegible]

Mr. CLARK, of Ohio, introduced a bill to declare the effect of certain patents. Referred to the [illegible] Committee.

Mr. UPSON introduced a bill authorizing the payment of the reward offered by the President for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Referred.

Mr. CLARK, of Kansas, introduced a bill to aid in the speedy construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, Southern Branch, and telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

The bill for the relief of Jas. H. Bishop, of Quincy, Illinois, was passed.

Adjourned.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 12.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

A resolution on the Industrial University was offered in the House this morning by Mr. Eddy, and made the special order for Thursday next at 3 p. m. It sets forth that, in accordance with the Congressional act, at least one college shall be in operation by July 20, 1867, and the resolution provides that corporations, desiring the location of the University shall send in their propositions by the twenty-first day of the session, in order that the Legislature may locate the same and provide for the opening of the school, as provided in section four of the grant. There is a general disposition among the members to give fair play to all parts of the State, and allow those who wish to put in their claims for the location of the college. At the same time all see the necessity for prompt action. Unless Congress shall extend the time, it is evident, by the terms of the grant that a school must be in operation in July next or the grant is lost to the State. In the discussion which followed, Mr. Baldwin asked for delay until after the passage of an enabling act, to allow all counties that wished to do so to make their bids. There is but little time left to meet the requirements of the law, and whatever is done must be done time [illegible]. It now looks as if the Champaign people would capture the prize. Their offer is a liberal one and to a tangible shape, and I have not seen or heard of any other that meets the requirements. The Champaign offer is a very tempting combination, which will labor assiduously for its success.

STATE CONSTITUTION OF 1862.

A resolution was introduced into the House this morning by Mr. Epler, Democrat, to request the Committee on the Judiciary to report upon the expediency of again submitting to the people the Constitution which was rejected by them in 1862. The resolution was laid upon the table. Mr. Epler contended that this was the only way to secure to the people a new Constitution suited to the times fixed by the present Constitution for the amendment, and intimated his intention to oppose any short cut to change or supersede it.

MOVEMENT TO EXTEND THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

I hear it stated to-day that the Board of Supervisors in several counties, either have or intend to pass bills to pay the necessary expenses and a reasonable per diem to their members after the expiration of forty-two days, in order to enable their services and extend the sessions of the General Assembly to sixty or even ninety days. The members with whom I have conversed very generally approve of the movement as the only way to provide for the extension of the session of the Legislature to a period sufficient to complete the business in a considerate and proper manner.

GENERAL PALMER

takes very strong, almost violent, exception to the brief editorial in Friday's TRIBUNE, wherein it is hinted that some of his friends, not the General himself, had spirited away or suppressed one or two packages of the Chicago TRIBUNE which were addressed to your correspondent here, but never reached him. He assures your correspondent that himself and his friends are entirely above any dirty trick of that kind. I gladly give him the benefit of the denial.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Up to this evening 340 bills have been introduced to the House. This is somewhat in excess of the number two years ago. Of this number [illegible] all of minor importance, have passed. The Legislature will, I think, prove one of the working kind, and will accomplish much during the session.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

It is announced authoritatively in this evening's *Register* that Colonel Sam. Buckmaster has sold out his interest in one of the lessees of the Illinois Penitentiary to Messrs. Burns and Hatch. Many here think this is a dodge to prevent another exposition of the inside management of that institution, and to enable the contractors and Colonel Buckmaster himself to secure the payment of claims which ought not to be recognized by the Legislature.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

In the Senatorial contest here the *State Journal* supports Trumbull, while the *State Register*, the Copperhead organ, is fiercely against him.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GENERAL PALMER AND HIS LATE DEFENCE.

SPRINGFIELD, January 13.

Quite a number of people were attracted to the Hall of Representatives to-night, by a bill conspicuously posted in the several hotel offices and bar rooms: "General Palmer will be the meeting to-night, in the House of Representatives, defend himself from the attacks contained in the morning papers. Senators and Representatives are respectfully invited to attend."

General Palmer addressed the meeting at length, defending himself. He read certificates from some persons for [illegible] associated with him in his military career, to the effect that his opinions on the social status of the negro were at one time the staple subject of conversation in the army. In December, he said, he reduced his discoveries in relation to that subject to *writing*, and in January he submitted them to the consideration of Messrs. Hamilton and Kimball, of Illinois, but, as he expressed it, they were deemed too strong for the state of Macoupin County, and Kimball sent them on to Trumbull. He did not remember whether that letter to Senator Trumbull was dated or [illegible].

From this point he suddenly diverged to a statement that he came here with the supposition that the honorable office of United States Senator was open to any one who was chosen by the representatives of the people, and did not know that any one had a vested right to it. All he claimed he avowed, was to have discovered that there should be no *freed* people in the United States, but that all should be free, and that there should be no people in the United States but American citizens. That discovery was made use of by Senator Trumbull, and became the centre of his bill—the principle which galvanized its corpse into life, as Christ did Lazarus from the tomb, as acknowledged by himself. In support of this modest assertion General Palmer read part of a letter professedly from Senator Trumbull, which, while correcting the asserted date of Palmer's previous letter to January 10th, he admitted making some use of the suggestions it contained. Trumbull admitted using not only his suggestions, but those of others. What he used of the suggestions of others Mr. Palmer said, was a matter of sublime indifference to him. He only claimed the honor of his own discoveries in the national economy.

The speaker then attacked the article in the *State Journal*, averring that it was written by one who had made over $100,000 in cotton speculations during the war, who, while professing to be a minister of the gospel, held on to the public till until he had to be knocked off with a club. Mr. Palmer quoted vaguely from the *Globe*, showing that Senator Trumbull gave notice in December that he would introduce his bill, which he offered in January. From this it was inferred that General Palmer might have heard in Kentucky of his bill, and hence the reference to telegraphic despatches. The point regarding the date of the letter, the speaker said, was a piece of special pleading of the sharpest kind, and a lawyer who would be guilty of it would only not be kicked out of the profession, because there some mighty mean men in it. Its meanness, he said, he would illustrate, only that there were some things which could not be illustrated in all events. [There were ladies present.] This bolder, he said, he was fighting as a citizen, a husband and a father. [Part of John Morrissey's plea.]

He further devoted some time to scurrilous abuse of the Chicago TRIBUNE, made a weak attempt to be jocular on its treatment of the Senatorial question, besought young politicians and everybody else to read his letter to Trumbull, if they wished to be wise and acquire political knowledge; said that Trumbull only spoke the piece he had written for him in Congress, and in conclusion, on the ground that he had always been a Republican, made a tender appeal to the members of the General Assembly to deal gently and kindly with him.

He was from time to time encouraged by the applause of several of his friends in the audience, and got through his difficult performance seemingly quite to his own satisfaction. [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL PALMER AND JUDGE TRUMBULL.

SPRINGFIELD, January 12.

The following correspondence, between General Palmer and Judge Trumbull, will explain itself:

LELAND'S HOUSE, January 11.

Hon. Lyman Trumbull:

[illegible] the idea of citizenship contained in the first section of the Civil Rights Bill, upon my suggestion, contained in my letter to you of January [illegible], and the bill as you originally introduced [illegible] [illegible] that you would acknowledge my connection with the bill during the canvass. Please state to me whether the conversation referred to in the correspondence referred to [illegible].

Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

LELAND'S HOUSE, January 12.

General John M. Palmer:

DEAR SIR: Yours, dated the 11th, was handed to me after midnight. The bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, was introduced into the Senate by me, January 5th, 1866.

Your letter to me, as published, is erroneously dated December, 1865. Its true date is January 10, 1866. It was enclosed by you in a letter of yours dated the 12th of January, 1866.

The bill underwent some, though not very material alterations in its passage through Congress. I remember having had a conversation with you in Washington, in which I referred to your ideas, the precise language of which I cannot recall; but it affords me pleasure to state, as I have done, that I was thankful for the receipt of your letter and the suggestions it contained, and that, during the progress of the bill, I adopted not only your suggestions, but also those from other quarters when I supposed it would improve the bill. I have no recollection of having said I would make your statement during the canvass, but had my attention been called to it, I should have done so at any time with pleasure. This, however, in my judgment, affords no excuse for the publication of your letter with a false date, which is calculated to convey the idea to the public that you were the author of a bill which I had introduced, and the introduction of which you had no more to do than a child unborn.

Of course I do not attribute to you a change of the date. I believe you to be incapable of such an act for such a purpose. How the change happened, I know not, and not me, to explain.

Very respectfully,

LYMAN TRUMBULL.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., January 12.

HOUSE.

The House opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Wyand.

The journal was read.

An invitation was received from the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company, to visit the State institutions at Jacksonville, at an early day.

PETITIONS.

Mr. BOND presented a petition from the cigar makers of Chicago against the employment of convict labor in making cigars. Referred to Penitentiary Committee. Several petitions against [illegible] county seats were received.

Mr. STACY presented a petition from J. M. Allen and others, of Rock Island County, for the improvement of facilities for water transportation in this State. Referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. SHEPARD presented a memorial from the Trades Assembly against convict labor. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. DINSMOOR presented a petition for a steam ferry across the Mississippi River. Referred to the Committee on [illegible].

Mr. STEVENSON presented a memorial from the lady managers of the Soldiers' Home of Chicago, asking for an appropriation. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CHILDS—memorial from the Illinois Prisoners' Friend Society [illegible] and other minor changes in the workings of the Penitentiary; petition for the removal of Dr. J. D. Webb, of Rock Island, as State Commissioner. Referred to Committee on Manufactures and Agriculture.

Mr. CHILDS introduced a bill to legalize the collection of certain taxes levied in DuPage County in 1865. Read the first and second time.

[illegible]

The SPEAKER presented an invitation to the House to visit the Chicago Soldiers' Home.

[illegible]

Mr. BOND introduced resolutions adopted by the Supervisors of Cook County of the same tenor as those of the Common Council of Chicago. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. [illegible] offered the following:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein, That our Representatives in Congress be requested to vote for the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] moved that the use of the Hall of Representatives be granted on the evenings of days when the House is in session, after this evening, when it is already granted to a meeting of the G. A. R. The motion was amended to [illegible] a special committee to make arrangements.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S ELECTION.

General PAYNE offered a resolution that on Tuesday, January 15th, at 2 p. m., with the concurrence of the Senate, an election of Adjutant General be held for the term of six years take place, and on Wednesday, January 16th, at 2 p. m., the House and Senate meet in joint session to canvass the votes, and if no election has been had to proceed to an election. Adopted.

Mr. ALLEN offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of allowing the Supervisors of counties to raise money by tax to build jails, &c. Adopted.

CONTESTED SEAT.

The Committee on Elections were authorized to send for persons and papers in the case of the contested county seat.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. STACEY moved that such portion of the Governor's message as refers to river improvements, be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. Carried.

Mr. PAYNE's resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee to consider the [illegible] was tabled for the present.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

A message from the Governor was received, presenting the Adjutant General's Report for 1865 and 1866. Referred to Committee on Militia.

Mr. MACKLIN offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three from the House, two from the Senate and two appointed by the Supreme Court, to revise the statutes of the State. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

Mr. EDDY offered the following:

WHEREAS, The subject of the Industrial University, in its location, has been fully discussed, and thoroughly discussed both here and in the public prints, and has been prominently before the people for two years; and

WHEREAS, It is the understanding and expectation of the people, that at the present session of the Legislature steps will be taken to secure to the State the Congressional grant in question; and

WHEREAS, By the stipulations of said grant the University must be in operation by the second day of July next, or else the conditions of the grant cease; therefore,

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, That the safety of the endowment fund as well as the best interests of the State require that the location of said University be made by this Legislature, and that the committee be asked to open the school, and counties and localities wishing to offer inducements for the location are hereby notified that such offers must be furnished the Legislature by the twenty-first day of this session.

It was moved to refer to the Committee on Manufactures and Agriculture.

After some discussion the subject was made the special order for Thursday next, at 3 p. m.

COUNTY WORK-HOUSES.

The Penitentiary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of the establishment of county work-houses.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The Committee on Public Buildings was instructed to report on the expediency and necessity of the erection of an asylum for the incurable insane.

The House concurred with the Senate in accepting the invitation of the Toledo, Wabash & Great Western [illegible] to visit Jacksonville.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The order of business was suspended for the purpose of introduction of bills. The following were read and referred: To incorporate Pontiac Woollen Mills—Corporations; to incorporate Marseilles Land and Water Company—Corporations; to incorporate the German Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of North Chicago—Corporations; to provide for construction of drains, ditches, and water courses—Counties; to incorporate the Joliet District and Camp Meeting Association—Corporations; to increase the revenue of Cook County and town of North, South and West Chicago, and to authorize Chicago to borrow money—Finance; to provide for deposit by Insurance Companies—Judiciary; to amend the charter of the Illinois Central Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Corporations; to establish Court of Common Pleas in the city of Litchfield—Judiciary; to incorporate the Chicago District Camp Ground Association—Corporations; to amend the act of the Tolono and Wabash and Agriculture; to amend the act regulating the keeping of dogs—Judiciary; to incorporate the [illegible] Branch Railroad Company—Corporations; to authorize Fred. Post to build a dam across Fox River—Corporations; to amend articles 22 and 25 of Township Organization—Township Organization; to organize the militia and provide for arming, equipping and [illegible] State Laws—Judiciary; to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. WITHERS moved to lay on the table, but afterwards, at the instigation of Mr. KNAPP, moved instead, to strike out the enacting clause. This being irregular, before the second reading, a vote was taken on suspending the rules for the second reading, and this was refused by the House by a vote of 46 ayes to 34 nays, two thirds being required.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

To legalize the acts of Supervisors of Richland County—Judiciary; to authorize Richland County to issue bonds and levy taxes to raise money to build a Court House—Judiciary; to organize the militia of Illinois—Militia; to make a location of Industrial University—laid on the table and ordered printed; making appropriation in aid of the State Horticultural Society—Manufactures and Agriculture; to authorize the appointment of [illegible]—Judiciary; to incorporate the Burglary Insurance Company—Corporations; to incorporate the Henry County Live Stock Insurance Company—Corporations; to incorporate the East St. Louis Elevator and Warehouse Company—Corporations.

The House then adjourned until two p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

CONVENTION OF 1862.

Mr. EPLER offered a resolution, that the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of submitting to the people, for ratification or rejection, the Constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention of 1862, [illegible] by the people, and report to this House [illegible]

[illegible]

for arguments, less tautology, fewer broken sentences, and altogether better English.

After his effort General Logan and Governor Oglesby were called for, and each, for the sake of harmonizing all associations, made a few brief remarks. General Logan was inclined to be facetious.

Palmer's speech to-night is regarded, even by his friends, as his own funeral oration.

[illegible] portion of the Governor's Message referring to [illegible], and several petitions on the same subject, were referred to the Committee on State Institutions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. STACEY called up the bill to legalize the action of the School Trustees of Princeton, which was read the third time and passed.

Mr. BRUNER withdrew his bill to legalize the voting of colored soldiers for the purpose of further revision.

In the Senate the bill to incorporate the Boone County Agricultural Society, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The Senate bill to incorporate the United States Clock and Brass Company was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The Senate bill amending the act of incorporation of the Chicago Historical Society was read three times and passed.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Jacksonville Mining Company was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Monticello Female Seminary was referred to the Committee on Corporations. The House bill to consolidate certain townships in Rock Island County for school purposes, was read three times and passed.

Mr. PAYNE moved that the resolution relating to restrictions of railroads be made the special order for [illegible] p. m.

Mr. WARREN offered the following substitute, which together with the resolution, the subject was laid over in accordance with General Payne's motion:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the effect of any restriction upon railroad or other charters, in respect to passenger or freight tariffs to be granted at this session, [illegible] equally upon new and old corporations, and that the magnitude of the evil and justice alike require that action, upon the subject should be deferred by the Legislature until a Convention be convened to amend the State Constitution, at which time a full and equal remedy can be provided for the grievances complained of, and such restrictions as are practicable, can be placed equally upon existing corporations as well as new ones to be created.

The invitation of the T., W. & W. R. R. Co. to visit Champaign City was accepted.

The SPEAKER announced as Special Committee on Revision of the Rules, Messrs. Dinsmoor, Stacy, Knapp, Payne and Epler.

House adjourned to 10 a. m. Monday.

MICHIGAN.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LANSING, January 12.

SENATE.

Mr. Brown, of the Second District, appeared, and was sworn.

The bill allowing jury trials in complaints before Justices for recognizance to keep the peace, and to authorize the State Treasurer to surrender the bonds held as security for the circulation of certain State Banks, was reported and referred to Committee of the Whole, and placed on the general order; also, bills authorizing local aid to the following named railroads: Detroit & Howell, Peninsular and Saginaw Valley to Toledo, from Battle Creek to Indiana State Line in Cass County.

The Finance Committee reported adversely on the bill relative to the disposition of certain surplus funds in the State Treasury.

The Newcomb impeachment resolutions were received from the House and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House resolution approving the action of Congress on the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill was concurred in by a party vote.

Mr. Waite, of St. Joseph, offered a resolution inquiring as to what legislation was necessary to prevent the exclusion of children from public schools on account of race or color. Adopted.

Mr. Pringle gave notice of a bill to authorize local aid to the railroad from Port Huron via Jackson to the Indiana State Line, thence to Chicago.

The ratification resolutions and a bill to organize a school in Oshtemo, Kalamazoo County, passed in Committee of the Whole.

HOUSE.

The bill to authorize the Methodist Church at St. Joseph to mortgage real estate was reported upon adversely.

The following bills were reported from committees and placed on the general order: From Committee on State Affairs, to amend section 26, chapter 12, compiled laws, relative to compensation of township officers; from Judiciary Committee, to amend section 2,710 compiled laws, relative to transcripts of judgments; to provide for ascertaining the title of deceased persons to real estate; to repeal all laws relative to champerty; to amend section 2,117, compiled laws, relative to recording deeds.

Mr. Emerson offered a joint resolution appropriating money for building a harbor at the mouth of Ontonagon River. Referred to Committee on Harbors.

The following bills were introduced, read and referred: To amend section 3,544 compiled laws, relative to proceedings against absent, concealed, or non-resident defendants; to amend section 1, act of 1863, relative to volunteer relief for the better protection of agriculture, horticulture and the mechanical arts; to authorize School District 4, Schoolcraft, to issue bonds.

Mr. Warner offered a joint resolution, urging on Congress the importance of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Warner, Bill, Miles, Jenness and Holt.

Foreign resolutions were introduced by Mr. [illegible] the joint resolution, favoring the military occupation of Southern States until loyal men are in the majority, and until Congress thinks safe to restore them to their status in the Union.

Mr. Warner, from Detroit, was formerly a conservative Republican.

The following bills were passed in Committee of the Whole: To amend the drainage laws; to amend section 1,392 compiled laws, relative to Michigan partnerships; to amend the act of 1865, relative to formation of corporations for literary and scientific purposes, so as to include missionary and other benevolent purposes; to exempt disabled soldiers and sailors from poll tax; to [illegible] by Justices; allowing Supervisors to two dollars and fifty cents per day when acting as Assessors; to authorize the city of Battle Creek to borrow money for railroad purposes; to amend the act of 1859 for the relief of school districts.

FROM MADISON.

Legislature not in Session—United States Mustering and Disbursing Office Closed—Specimens of Wisconsin Wool Wanted for the Paris Exposition—Hervetted—Snow Storm.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., January 12.

Affairs at the Capital are very quiet to-day, few members of the Legislature remaining in the city.

Speaker Cameron has the committees of the Assembly nearly arranged, but they will not be announced until Tuesday.

The United States Chief Mustering and Disbursing Office here, by orders from the Adjutant General's office at Washington, is directed to be discontinued on the 21st inst. and Colonel G. H. [illegible], the officer in charge, is directed, after sending all records to Washington, and closing his accounts, to join his regiment.

[illegible] who made many warm friends here.

Fleeces of Wisconsin wool for the Paris Exposition are much desired to be sent to A. M. Holmes, Milwaukee. None are yet received but merino.

The county of LaCrosse is the first to pay the State tax. The sum is $[illegible].

The Governor has brevetted Sergeant W. Sears, Company A, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, Lieutenant from August 29, 1862, for conspicuous gallantry in the battles in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, while with the Iron Brigade.

It is snowing heavily this afternoon, and sleighing is hoped for.

FROM CANADA.

The Fenian Trials Continued—Conviction of Patrick O'Neil and Patrick McGrath—The Prisoners not yet Sentenced—The Confederation Scheme—Rumor that Quebec will be the Capital of the United Provinces—Financial, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TORONTO, January 12.

Patrick O'Neil, one of the Fenian prisoners, was this morning tried. The evidence against him was that he was seen in company with the Fenians at the time of the raid, fully armed, and that he was arrested while trying to escape across the Niagara River.

He was found guilty and will be sentenced on Monday. He is an Irishman, but has latterly lived in Cincinnati. He was tried as a British subject.

Patrick McGrath was also tried, and found guilty. He was arrested on the 31 of June, was identified as one of the Fenians who acted as a guard over some Canadian soldiers captured by Fenians at Fort Erie. He is an Irishman, who lived in the United States for several years, was tried as a British subject, and will be sentenced to death on Monday.

Mr. McKenzie, employed by the American Government to defend the prisoners, is very energetic, but when the evidence is at all strong his efforts are useless.

Recent advices from England say the Confederation bill will be carried shortly after the Imperial Parliament meets. A despatch by the Cable says the delegates have decided to make Quebec the capital of the Confederation. It is to done it is not known what use will be made of the [illegible] public buildings at Ottawa, which cost nearly $3,000,000.

Returns for the last six months show the receipts of the Province to be nearly $1,000,000 in excess of expenditures.

The weather is very cold to-day all over the Province.

MONTREAL, January 12.—The exports of Canadian products from this port last year amounted to $7,850,000, being an increase of $2,000,000 over last year.

All important meetings of the Canadians will be held here. The anti-Confederates of Lower Canada have arranged to have their views well represented in England.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Arrival of the Ex-Rebel General Price from Mexico—New Mode of Safe Opening—Civil Officers Resisted—Two Persons Killed and Three or Four Wounded.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, January 12.

Sterling Price is at the Southern Hotel, and announces his intention of remaining in St. Louis. Rebel sympathizers have poured in upon him numerously; and his reception is quite an ovation. A few Unionists have sought to do him honor by tendering him private hospitalities, but it would hardly be safe for Price to venture into some portions of the interior.

A safe arrived this morning from Wyandotte, Kansas, to be opened by the manufacturers, the lock having been tried by burglars, so that the owners could not open the door. While being moved from the railroad car to the platform, the safe dropped over, the door flew open, and the [illegible].

A statement is published that recently in Houston, Texas County, a warrant having been issued against William Scott, George Bridges, Robert Price, Joseph Walton, and another Walton, charging them with serious crimes, the constable and another township officer, with a posse to aid [illegible] [illegible] the house of what was regarded a rendezvous at a certain place, were attacked, and prepared to resist the process. Upon the constable and posse reaching the house, a volley of shots was fired at them. Constable [illegible] wounding three or four. One of the attacking party [illegible] were forced, and who did the shooting, are stated to be Radicals. Bridges was the candidate of the Radicals for Assessor at the last election. A silver navigation is open nearly to Cairo, and [illegible] have turned back from Cairo.

FROM RACINE, WIS.

Horrible Case of Scalding—A Man Falls into a Kettle of Boiling Water—Bursting of a Locomotive Boiler—Stormy Weather.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

RACINE, January 12.

A man named Fritz, an employe at Bock's brewery, in this city, while uncovering the beer kettle, this morning, made a misstep and was plunged into the kettle, which was about two thirds full of boiling water. As soon as assistance could be rendered he was taken out, but so found so horribly scalded that while doctoring the flesh sloughing away in many places. The man is still alive, enduring the most terrible agony, and cannot live through the night, it is thought.

The engine Freeport, attached to a freight train on the W. U. Railroad, burst her boiler at Duke [illegible]. One piece of the boiler was thrown over half a mile. [illegible] were injured but the fireman, who was slightly scalded.

Weather stormy. Thermometer fifteen degrees below.

Vallandigham.

DAYTON, January 12.—C. L. Vallandigham is announced to deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city.

Death of Major Gamble, of [illegible].

NEW YORK, December [illegible].—[illegible] of the death of Major Gamble, of [illegible] of Nicaragua. [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible], January [illegible].

[illegible] Steamships Java from Boston arrived.

LONDON, January 12.

The Lords of the Admiralty are busily engaged in the preparation of estimates for the year, an increase in the naval arm of the service is ordered.

LONDON, January [illegible].

The *Times* has an argumentative article on the subject of the impeachment of the President of the United States, and says the scheme looks like a fatal blow at the Constitution.

UNITED STATES MEDIATION IN THE SPANISH-CHILEAN DIFFICULTY.

MADRID, January [illegible].

The proffered mediation of the United States in the differences between Spain and Chili is regarded almost certain as a forerunner of a speedy peace.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, January [illegible].

The journals of this morning say the Sublime Porte has pressed 150,000 men into the service to quell the Greek insurrections.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, January [illegible].

The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the draft of an address in reply to the speech of Victor Emanuel.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, January [illegible].

M. Deak has issued an address, in which he condemns the patent lately issued for the reorganization of the army. He says the carrying out of the scheme will certainly prevent [illegible] an arrangement of the present difficulty, and urges the Emperor to concede the demands of Hungary.

Latest Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January [illegible].

American Securities—Consols [illegible]; Illinois Central [illegible]; Erie [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, January [illegible].

Cotton market closed dull and lower. Middling uplands at [illegible].

LONDON, January [illegible].

Consols, [illegible].

FROM JANESVILLE.

Disastrous Fire—Burning of the Hyatt House, the Largest Hotel in Wisconsin—A Servant Girl Perishes in the Flames—Loss on Property Estimated at $150,000.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Wis., January [illegible].

At three o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the kitchen of the Hyatt House. The flames spread rapidly to rooms overhead, and scarcely sufficient to warn the inmates, who with one exception, barely escaped with their lives, saving what few articles of clothing they could find ready at hand. Not two hundred dollars' worth of property was saved from the [illegible] portion the building.

One of the female servants, named Maggie [illegible], after being warned to escape, went to her room, as is supposed, to secure her clothes, but so rapidly did the fire spread that her escape was cut off. She was in the fifth story, and was seen at the window calling for help. A ladder was raised, but it proved to be too short, reaching only to the fourth floor, and before anything could be done the flames [illegible] and she fell back into the burning building. She retreated from the window, and was seen no more. She was, no doubt, instantly suffocated by the dense smoke and flame.

Thirty minutes after the first alarm every part of the vast hotel, the largest in Wisconsin, was in flames and the walls commenced falling down. Every guest in the house lost the greater portion of their wardrobe and many other valuables. Fortunately, there was no wind, or else the most desperate exertions the fire was confined to the hotel and one other building, owned by W. Lynch as a meat market. This was totally destroyed, insured for $1,500 on the stock.

In the Hyatt House block were the following stores and offices: E. L. Wright, sewing machine dealer; stock mostly saved, $1,000; no insurance. N. G. Crosby, dealer, $[illegible]; loss $2,000; insured $1,500. Joannesait, variety store; loss $4,000; insured $[illegible]. G. G. Campbell, flour and feed store; loss (unknown) not large.

The American and United States Express offices were also in the building. The company's books, &c., were saved. In the western part of the building, and in what was originally the Hotel office of the hotel, was the Baptist Tabernacle. All the fixtures saved. Williams & Peck, law firm, saved their library, but lost their office furniture. A. A. Jackson, law office, saved nearly all his effects. Gun shop owned by A. Rowe, Smith, U. S. Assessor, nothing from his office. S. H. Benson, proprietor of the Hyatt House, loses $10,000 in furniture, billiard tables, &c.; insured for $4,000.

The Hyatt House was built in 1858, and cost one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, furniture included; it was at that time valued at sixty thousand dollars. It was owned by O. B. Matteson of Utica, New York, [illegible]. Loss on the building estimated at [illegible] thousand dollars. Insured for $[illegible] in companies owned by Mr. Matteson, aside from this insurance. Mr. Benson was [illegible] from his [illegible] and was uninsured.

The body of the unfortunate girl who perished has not yet been recovered from the ruins.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Sudden Death—Attempted Suicide—Blustering Snow Storm.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, January [illegible].

The wife of Patrick Delany, of the police force, dropped dead in a fit of apoplexy yesterday, and expired immediately.

A Norwegian, named L. H. Carlsen, attempted to hang himself in jail by fastening his handkerchief round his neck, but was discovered and the coffin. A boy occupying the same cell awoke and gave the alarm, and the man was saved.

The weather has turned from the cold dry atmosphere of the past two weeks to a regular blustering snow storm from the southeast, drifting in some places to the depth of two feet.

THE CHOLERA AT NICARAGUA.

Deaths on Board the California Steamers—Great Alarm Among the Passengers.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Passengers arrived by the steamer San Francisco from Nicaragua, to-day, report that the cholera broke out among the passengers at San Juan del Sur [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Taylor. They also found the cholera at San Francisco at Greytown, with deaths among the soldiers. The steamer [illegible] from San Francisco brought the America's return trip—1860 in all. [illegible] reports that the disease had ceased [illegible] the cholera is sure to [illegible].

They [illegible] there were three cases of cholera in the [illegible] and one death by [illegible] cholera, and, one or two deaths during the voyage from cholera.

The steamer put in at Key West on the 6th, chiefly to allay the fright of the passengers, twenty-one of the frightened deserted the ship there.

Another account says twenty-six soldiers and one officer, Major Gamble, fell victims to the disease, also two passengers and four employes of the company. Up to the time the [illegible] left for forty-eight hours, there were no new cases. Women and children had the disease.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Aid for the Sufferers by Inundation in France—Shipments of Wheat from San Francisco—Precautions Against the Introduction of Cholera.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 12.—Subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France were forwarded by the steamer of the 10th inst. $4,000.

Two vessels cleared to-day for Liverpool with 90,000 sacks of wheat. Twenty vessels are engaged to load wheat, viz: fifteen for Europe, three for New York, one for Philadelphia, and one for China.

The Quarantine officers have taken measures to prevent the introduction of cholera into California, in consequence of its reported existence on the Nicaragua transit route.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Mail Wagons Attacked and Captured by Indians—Movement of United States Troops.

FORT LARAMIE, January 12.—The mail from Fort Phil. Kearney was attacked yesterday about thirty miles [illegible]. The party escaped with the loss of wagons and mules.

Up to the 14th instant no more Indian depredations had occurred in the vicinity of Fort Phil. Kearney.

Two companies of cavalry and four of infantry have been sent to Fort Reno, and will probably go on to Fort Phil. Kearney. The thirtieth infantry are *en route* here. All the companies of the Second Cavalry are concentrating here for duty.

The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special says large numbers of buffaloes are going into the Platte Valley from the South. As buffalo never willingly travel northward in the dead of winter, the Denver *News* believes the Indians are behind them, with hostile intentions against the settlements along the Platte. All previous Indian raids in winter have been preceded by buffalo, and the *News* apprehends a recurrence of the Indian massacres of two years ago.

FROM NORWICH, CONN.

Outrageous Treatment of a Little Girl—Public Indignation.

NORWICH, Conn., January 12.—Charles E. Williams and Sarah Nash have been put under three thousand dollars bonds each for an aggravated assault on Williams' daughter. The facts developed show worse treatment than reported. [illegible] Williams gave the child twenty-five lashes, on her bare back because she asked for better food. The alleged cause of the ill-treatment of the girl is that she refused to adopt the free-love notions of Williams and his house keeper. The latter claims to be a niece of the late Hon. Horace Mann. A strong guard is required to protect the jail from the violence of the populace.

WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Note to Agents of the United States and European Association and New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, January 12.—To Western Agents of the United States and European News Association:

You are desired to continue in the service of the Western Associated Press, and until notified by the organization of the agents of our association at Cleveland, to send your reports to the New York Associated Press. The services of the present duly appointed agents of the New York Associated Press in the West are not required under the new arrangement.

D. H. HALSTEAD, Chairman Board of Directors of the Western Associated Press.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Horrible and Mysterious Murder—The Weather, &c.

CINCINNATI, January 12.—A young lady named Christina Kell was murdered at Dayton, Ohio, [illegible]. One was found lying in the hall of her home with her head horribly mutilated by a hatchet. No clue to the murderer.

The weather here continues cold, with the thermometer at [illegible] degrees. The river is full of floating ice, making navigation difficult.

FROM BOSTON.

A Merchant Swindled out of [illegible].

NEW YORK, January 12.—A Boston despatch says a merchant, Francis Paxon, for two years loaned money to a New York Jew, named [illegible], dealer, who has absconded with about [illegible] to a [illegible]. Noel and the Jew were found by stragglers in a hotel in New York. [illegible] Noel, not in [illegible] to Paxon, the key of a small, that he might change the place of deposit. Paxon sent the key. Noel and the diamonds have not been heard from since. Paxon failed in consequence.

Steamer Dismantled.

PORTLAND, Me., January 12.—The steamer Chesapeake, arrived from New York, [illegible] [illegible] brought them to Portland.

[illegible]

THE CHOLERA MYSTERY.

Have we Learned Anything New About the Disease?

[From the Boston Advertiser, December 22.]

Whether we really had the cholera among us during the last summer and fall, is a question on which, we believe, a good deal of uncertainty still lurks in the mind of the community. While the cases were actually occurring several motives combined to induce a disposition to question their identity with true cholera, and now, that the danger is past, there is a natural tendency to underrate it. A paper read in November, before the Norfolk District Medical Society, by Dr. B. E. Cotting, of Roxbury, and just published in the *Medical and Surgical Journal*, now presents an authentic statement of the actual presence of the disease and of the extent to which it prevailed. Dr. Cotting, whose reputation gives assurance of the scientific accuracy of his assertions, declares that true cholera made its appearance in several cases, marked by all the symptoms which distinguish this disease, and which were no [illegible] to be confounded with the disorder [illegible] called cholera morbus, that the disease [illegible] was with scarlet fever. In these [illegible], either seen and identified by himself [illegible] reported upon what he regards as trustworthy authority, nineteen deaths occurred, and an equal or perhaps greater number of recoveries.

These statements appear to comprise about all that can safely be said in general terms, of the visit made by the disease. Nothing, it would seem, is to be learned as to its origin or its condition from the circumstances of the several cases. The victims were of different classes and occupations, some of them living in plenty and some in want; some in overcrowded houses, and others in spacious houses; some upon high land and some upon low; some in neglect and filth and some in cleanliness; they were of various ages and races, and were about equally divided as to sex; they were sometimes attacked in groups and sometimes singly; disinfecting processes did not prevent the occurrence of the disease, and neglect of disinfection did not bring it again; it appeared in Roxbury upon "Tommy's Rock," and the Church street district escaped; and, finally, it appeared at a season when the mortality reports show that the number of deaths from the ordinary affections of the bowels was below the average of the previous year.

The disease has moreover left the doctors as much in the dark with respect to its cure as to the conditions under which it is to be expected. Different courses of treatment were adopted in different cases, but patients appear to have died or recovered with little regard to medicines; one patient recovered without the use of any remedies except a little hot drink and external warmth; "and no one has yet been heard to declare that his recovery, in any case was due, solely or chiefly, to the efficacy alone of the drugs administered." Dr. Cotting quietly remarks that "a case treated homoeopathically proved fatal in twelve hours;" but a controversialist on the other side might retort upon him the "allopathic" brother, that in one case by a fortunate accident, "the medicines did not [illegible] until the patient, on the borders of [illegible], began to revive;" and though the attendant thought the medicines hastened recovery, Dr. Cotting is evidently very uncertain upon this point. Indeed, he quotes with approbation the language of Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, London, who says that "the fact should be acknowledged, openly and at once, that we are acquainted with no drug which is capable of checking the course of cholera;" and his general conclusion is a confirmation of the view, that the best treatment is that which with the least violence supports the vital powers until the disease has run its course to its spontaneous close.

Medical science then confesses that it is still baffled by the terrible disease, in all that relates to its prevention or its cure. If it is to come it will come, and science can neither tell of the means nor place of escape, for its occurrence in one locality this year is no security against its occurrence elsewhere next year. Sanitary precautions undoubtedly serve a purpose by raising the general health of the community, but they apparently neither insure localities nor individuals against attack. There is no resource for consolation but to fall back on the inquiry, what is the possible extent of the evil against which we thus find ourselves defenceless? Nineteen deaths in a season from a particular cause, out of a population of upwards of two hundred thousand, is not an alarming proportion, though the sense of the unforeseen and unsparing is the terror which [illegible]. And a disease from which one in [illegible] recover would hardly seem to be a serious matter for a community familiar with consumption, which never misses its mark. The terrors of the disease are no doubt due chiefly in the rapidity of its progress and in the constant possibility that it may become epidemic. But for its epidemic character, it is a remark of one of our oldest physicians, we have hardly a rival in ageing capacity. Take that considering the annual mortality in any one season, "a man may reside through an epidemic in one of these cities with less risk than he can takes pleasure voyage to Europe." There is perhaps more solid consolation to be derived from this remark than from the subsequent assurance that, on the whole, after seeing many cases, he is satisfied that cholera "affords one of the easiest modes of exit from the world."

Local Election at Jacksonville, Illinois.

[From the Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal, January 8.]

Yesterday our citizens vindicated their right to be called the patrons of learning, and fully demonstrated their enterprise and public spirit. The vote for the corporation for the fifty thousand dollars as a part bonus to secure the location of the Industrial University in Morgan County, was 580 for to [illegible] against the tax. This is unprecedented in the history of any city in the United States. Considering all the circumstances the vote was large, and it is certainly a most gratifying fact that out of so large a vote only thirty [illegible] were cast against the proposed tax. Our citizens have reason to be proud of the result [illegible] [illegible] wisdom and generous support of liberal education.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 12, 1867.

The following is an exhibit of the business of the Clearing House for the week ending to-day:

	Clearings.	Balances.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] market rates and tables illegible

FROM MISSOURI.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 13.—

SENATE.

Mr. Stuart, of the Second District, appeared, and took his seat.

The bill allowing juryman in contempts before Justices for recognizance to keep the peace, and to authorize the State Treasurer to advance the bonds held as security for the prosecution of certain State Funds, was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole, and placed on the general order; also, bills authorizing local aid to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; Bolivar & Bevier Railroad and Saginaw Valley and Toledo, from Saginaw City to Indiana State Road in Clay County.

The Finance Committee reported adversely on the bill relative to the disposition of certain surplus funds in the Sinking Fund.

The Newspaper Congressional Resolutions were taken up and adopted, and referred to the Committee on Judicial Business.

Bill to authorize the appropriation by the action of Congress of the District of Columbia Half-mile Race Course, was read three times and passed.

Mr. White, of St. Joseph, offered a resolution to inquire as to what legislation was necessary to prevent the extension of children from public schools, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Phelps gave notice of a bill to authorize the Hannibal and St. Joseph, Fort Hamilton and Atlantic to the Indiana State Line, thence to Chicago.

The retaliation resolutions and a bill to organize a regiment in Chicago, were taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The bill to authorize the Methodist Church at Hannibal to mortgage real estate was taken up and passed.

The bill allowing jurymen

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1867.

THE CITY.

JENNINGS, THE INCENDIARY.—Martin Jennings, charged with arson, was indicted before the Grand Jury on Friday. The details of this case were given in Friday's TRIBUNE.

MASONIC FESTIVAL.—Hon. Judge Bradwell will deliver the oration on the occasion of the Masonic Festival, at Palatine, on the 22d inst., in the M. E. Church.

[illegible]

THE STEWART DIVORCE SUIT.

Fourth Day of the Trial.

Testimony of Hon. E. C. Larned—His Interview with, and Letters to, Mrs. Stewart—A Wife's Opinion of Her Husband—Sermon-Stealing—The Defendant Denounced as a Thief, Liar, and Hypocrite.

Family Devotions Before and After Marriage.

Realla Dudley on the Witness Stand—Her Version of the Intimacy—She Denies any Improper Connection with the Defendant or any Other Man.

The Stewart divorce case was continued on Saturday before Judge Jameson, of the Superior Court. [illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

[OFFICIAL REPORT.]

Adjourned Special Meeting—Chicago, January 11th, 1867.

[illegible]

Freedmen's Orphan Asylum.

[illegible]

UNDERGROUND AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

State Taxation of National Banks.

[illegible]

THE WOODHANSEE-RYAN CASE.

The Charge of Swindling—Progress of the Case—An Explanation.

[illegible]

Obituary.

[illegible]

Western Patents.

[illegible]

Meteorological.

[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.—[illegible]

The Purest and Sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Itch! Scratch!!—Boyd's Medicated Cream cures itch, scratches, and all skin diseases. It is neat, pleasant, aromatic, safe and certain; specially adapted to children. Sold by all druggists.

We will Teach our "Suey" to Say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. [illegible]

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is certainly the Wonder of the Age. [illegible]

Testimonials have been showered by [illegible]

A Sure Pile Cure.—Dr. Gilbert's Pile Instrument positively cures [illegible] Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

(Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Foreign Freights.

[illegible]

New York Grocery Market.

[illegible]

New York Broadcloth Market.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Art Association

SEND IN YOUR

CLUB EARLY IN THE WEEK.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

On TUESDAY, January 15th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell AT AUCTION, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON. EXTRA FINE FURS GOODS AT AUCTION. [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

DANIEL SCOTT & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 164 Lake-st., cor. LaSalle, Chicago. Cash advanced on Merchandise consigned for sale. Out-door sales promptly attended to.

AUCTION. TUESDAY, 15th of January, 1867, at 10 a. m., At 164 Lake-st. Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Crockery Ware, Carpets, &c., &c. DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION. WEDNESDAY, 16th of January, 1867, at 7 p. m., at 164 Lake-st. Coins, Medals, Continental Paper Money, Old Papers, Books. Also, Diamonds, Gold and Silver Watches, [illegible] DANIEL SCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers & Commission Merchants, 44 & 46 RANDOLPH-ST., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Hold regular sales, at their salesrooms, of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &C., Every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., every SATURDAY.

To Rent—Houses.

TO RENT—On South side, a first-class [illegible]

TO RENT—Dwelling House 545 State-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Boarding house saloon [illegible] 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—The marble front house No. [illegible] JOB CARPENTER.

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH The Express Companies.

To Rent—Rooms.

TO RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—A furnished Room. Apply at 246 Ohio-st.

TO RENT—Two front rooms, with closets, at 715 West Madison-st.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c

TO RENT—Steam power and rooms to [illegible]

TO RENT—One-half of a store on South Clark-st., in the very best location in the city. Address P. O. Box 393.

TO RENT—Store—One of the best stands for business in the city—143 Lake-st. [illegible]

TO RENT—Third, fourth and fifth floors [illegible] Address P. O. Box 3376.

TO RENT—At 148 South Clark-st., one store and three rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Very desirable office rooms, [illegible]

TO RENT—Store and dwelling 150 South Wells-st. [illegible]

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH THE MERCHANTS From Whom You Buy Your Goods.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—February 1st, a [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A nice house [illegible] Address "A A C," Tribune Office.

WANTED—To Rent—A cottage, well located, [illegible] Address P. O. Box 1665.

WANTED—To Rent—12 A No. 1 [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A suite of rooms [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A small furnished house for four months, no children; best of reference. Address "B. B. D." Tribune Office.

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH The Express Companies.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—10 acres of Land, well timbered, [illegible] NUTT & BROOKS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A farm of ninety acres, in [illegible] No. 71 Dearborn-st.

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the lady who sat in the parquette of Crosby's Opera House "Ernest [illegible]

Partners Wanted.

PARTNER—Wanted—With a small capital [illegible] apply at 134 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

PARTNER—Wanted with a small capital [illegible] Room No. 10 Post Office Block.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Wednesday morning, on West Adams-st., [illegible] W. H. NOBLE.

LOST—A large leather portmonnaie, [illegible]

LOST—On Wabash-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts., [illegible] 646 Wabash-av.

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH THE MERCHANTS From Whom You Buy Your Goods.

General Notices.

BUSINESS!

Business!

Business!

[illegible]

Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. For six nights only, commencing Tuesday, Jan. 15. [illegible] MANAGER. The eccentric Irish Comedian JOHN DILLON, and the charming Comedienne, Miss Johanna Claussen, supported by a full Dramatic company. [illegible] "Handy Andy." [illegible]

RISTORI—Crosby's Opera House. DIRECTOR.......J. GRAU. [illegible] Mad. Adelaide Ristori, [illegible] MEDEA, [illegible] MARY STUART, [illegible] ELIZABETH, Queen of England, [illegible]

WITKOWSKY HALL. BRANCH OF THE New York Museum of Anatomy, WITKOWSKY HALL, 176 Clark-st., corner of Monroe. [illegible] Osteology, Myology, Dermatology, [illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM. COL. J. H. WOOD.......Proprietor [illegible] The great moral drama and Museum specialty, [illegible] LOST IN LONDON, [illegible] INGOMAR [illegible] the HUGUENOT CAPTAIN.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. McVICKER & MYERS.......MANAGERS. [illegible] CECILE RUSH. Monday the great emotional play of EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT. [illegible]

LAUGHING GAS—Dr. Colton will [illegible]

Lectures.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES. THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the New York Independent, [illegible] "THE CORNER STONE OF RECONSTRUCTION," On Monday Evening, January 14, AT CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. [illegible] [Corresponding Secretary Y. M. A.]

Art Association.

REMITTANCES THAT COME TOO LATE RETURNED IN REGISTERED LETTERS.

Wanted—Male Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, &c.

WANTED—A first class travelling salesman [illegible] P. O. Box 3377, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Salesmen of good address, [illegible]

WANTED—Business men, bookkeepers, salesmen, [illegible] J. B. JONES, Room 17 [illegible]

TRADES.

WANTED—A good distiller, one who can come well recommended. [illegible]

Art Association.

REGISTER YOUR LETTERS, OR SEND POST OFFICE ORDERS.

Wanted—Female Help.

HOUSE SERVANTS.

WANTED—A first-class cook, washer and ironer, at 574 West Lake-st., [illegible]

WANTED—A good cook, two dining room girls and one laundress at Castle Fair Hotel, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—At 776 Michigan-av., a good cook, washer and ironer. [illegible] German or Scotch preferred.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework [illegible] 47 Lombard Block, [illegible]

WANTED—An easy situation is offered to a good cook, [illegible] 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do the work in a small family. 53 North May-st.

WANTED—At 114 Third-av., a good cook, washer and ironer, [illegible]

Art Association.

CLUB ORDERS FILLED UP TO 10 P. M. SATURDAY.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—We have a few more chances for [illegible] A. C. BROWN & CO., 138 Lake-st.

WANTED—1,000 men to go South, [illegible] 135 South Clark-st., Room 5.

WANTED—Young men in the country, wishing to obtain situations, [illegible] M. E. JONES & CO., Box 2040.

WANTED—3 assistant bookkeepers, 1 collector, 5 brakemen, 1 fireman, 1 porter, [illegible] 134 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—2 solicitors, 3 salesmen, [illegible] PARSHALL & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—This Day—15 wood choppers for Indiana; [illegible] 100 Madison-st., Room 4.

Art Association.

BUY YOUR CERTIFICATE TO-DAY.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Madame Delatour, Female Physician from Europe, [illegible]

WANTED—Persons wishing to know [illegible] Madame DUPONT, Drawer 6297, Chicago.

WANTED—To exchange a choice farm, [illegible] KERFOOT & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—The celebrated Gypsy woman. [illegible] 275 South Clark-st.

WANTED—$3,000, at 10 per cent per annum, for two or three years. [illegible] P. O. Box 302, Chicago.

WANTED—Persons in business who [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED—A few men to establish an office business [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase—An established retail grocery [illegible]

WANTED—To Purchase—A furnished hotel or boarding house [illegible]

WANTED—A man in every county in the West, [illegible]

WANTED—A Saloon now doing business, stock and fixtures. Room 2, No. 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Consignments—A thorough [illegible]

WANTED—Parties having houses and lots to rent or sell to call on CHRISTIAN & CO., Real Estate and Vessel Agents, Room 3 Lind's Block, Randolph-st. bridge.

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH THE CITY BANKS.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and [illegible] 120 West Lake-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board at 42 Adams-st.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen who will room together can find a good room and first-class board at 118 State-st., one block from the Post Office.

BOARDING—Unfurnished rooms in a private family, [illegible] 147 Twenty-first-st., near Wabash-av.

BOARDING—One desirable room, with first-class board, [illegible] 297 Michigan-av.

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can find good board in a private family, at 239 Illinois-st., two blocks from State-st. bridge.

BOARDING—With an elegantly furnished suite of rooms, [illegible] "F. C. T." Tribune Office.

BOARDING—Eight gentlemen can be accommodated at 34 South Desplaines-st. [illegible]

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH YOUR COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Machinery.

FOR SALE—Portable Engines—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A second-hand Buckeye [illegible] Apply to the TRIBUNE COMPANY.

FOR SALE—10, 12 and 14-horse portable engines [illegible] GRIFFIN BROTHERS, 138 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—Three 8-horse power [illegible]

FOR SALE—Printing Press—In excellent order; [illegible] F. C. CALHOUN, 86 Lake-st.

THE LANE & BODLEY Portable Circular Saw Mills, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, [illegible] LANE & BODLEY, Corner of John and Water-sts., Cincinnati. [illegible]

Art Association.

ORDER CERTIFICATES THROUGH YOUR FRIENDS.

Situations Wanted.

MALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—A graduate of a Philadelphia University [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a man, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—A young man [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—By a [illegible]

FEMALES.

SITUATION—Wanted—As pastry cook, [illegible]

SITUATION—Wanted—An American lady of experience [illegible] D. C. BROOKS, Chicago Evening Post.

SITUATION—Wanted—By an [illegible] 339 Kinzie, [illegible]

Real Estate—City.

IMPROVED.

FOR SALE—On Michigan-av., a [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—Houses [illegible]

FOR SALE—On Wabash-av. [illegible] No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—The undersigned will [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-rate house [illegible] FREEMAN, 124 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—A nearly new two story [illegible] THOMAS B. BRYAN & CO., [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and lot on [illegible] SINCLAIR & THOMPSON, Room 3, Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Halsted-st. [illegible] A. J. MILLS & CO., 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—New frame [illegible]

FOR SALE—By A. J. Mills & Co., Real Estate Agents, 135 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class House [illegible] THOMAS B. BRYAN & CO., No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

UNIMPROVED.

FOR SALE—In Thos. B. Bryan & Co.'s Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—Wabash Avenue [illegible]

Agents Wanted.

AGENTS—Wanted—$150 per [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—$5 per day [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Six or eight [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For LIFE [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Prize [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—Male and [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—In all parts [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—[illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—For [illegible]

AGENTS—Wanted—From [illegible]

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a nice [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—The lease [illegible]

FOR SALE—We offer for sale the dining rooms in the city. [illegible] WARREN & GOODRICH, 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A first-class Restaurant [illegible] A. J. MILLS & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug store and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and [illegible] A. J. MILLS & CO., 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Boot and Shoe [illegible] A. J. MILLS & CO., 135 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and fixtures of a first-class Boarding House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease, stock and [illegible] A. J. MILLS & CO., [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Saloon, [illegible]

Board Wanted.

BOARD—A gentleman and wife [illegible] "G B C," Box 16.

BOARD—A young gentleman [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Prop. "Genesee [illegible]

FOR SALE—The entire [illegible]

FOR SALE—The propeller [illegible]

Pianos.

FOR SALE—Two second-hand [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good [illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN—[illegible]

Horses, Carriages, &c.

3 No. 1 HORSES FOR SALE [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Judge Trumbull Nominated for Senator by Acclamation.

Action of the House Committee in Relation to Internal Improvements.

FROM EUROPE.

Latest Despatches by Ocean Telegraph.

Rumored Plot to Assassinate the French Emperor.

Disastrous Shipwreck on the English Coast.

The Spanish Revolutionists Issue a Stirring Address to the People.

The Turco-Italian Troubles Amicably Settled.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Supreme Court Decision in the Missouri and Congressional Test Oath Cases.

Interesting Summary of Mexican News.

Receipts of Revenue from the Chicago Collection District for 1866.

Temper of the House on Important Financial Questions.

CONGRESS.

Lively Debate in the House on Mr. Loan's Impeachment Resolutions.

Passage of a Bill Prohibiting Further Payment for Slaves Enlisted in Border States.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] SPRINGFIELD, January 14.

[illegible]

SECOND DESPATCH.

[illegible]

THIRD DESPATCH.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.] SPRINGFIELD, January 14.

[illegible]

FROM JANESVILLE.

Another Destructive Fire—Burning of a Furniture Manufactory and a Planing Mill—[illegible]

[illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]